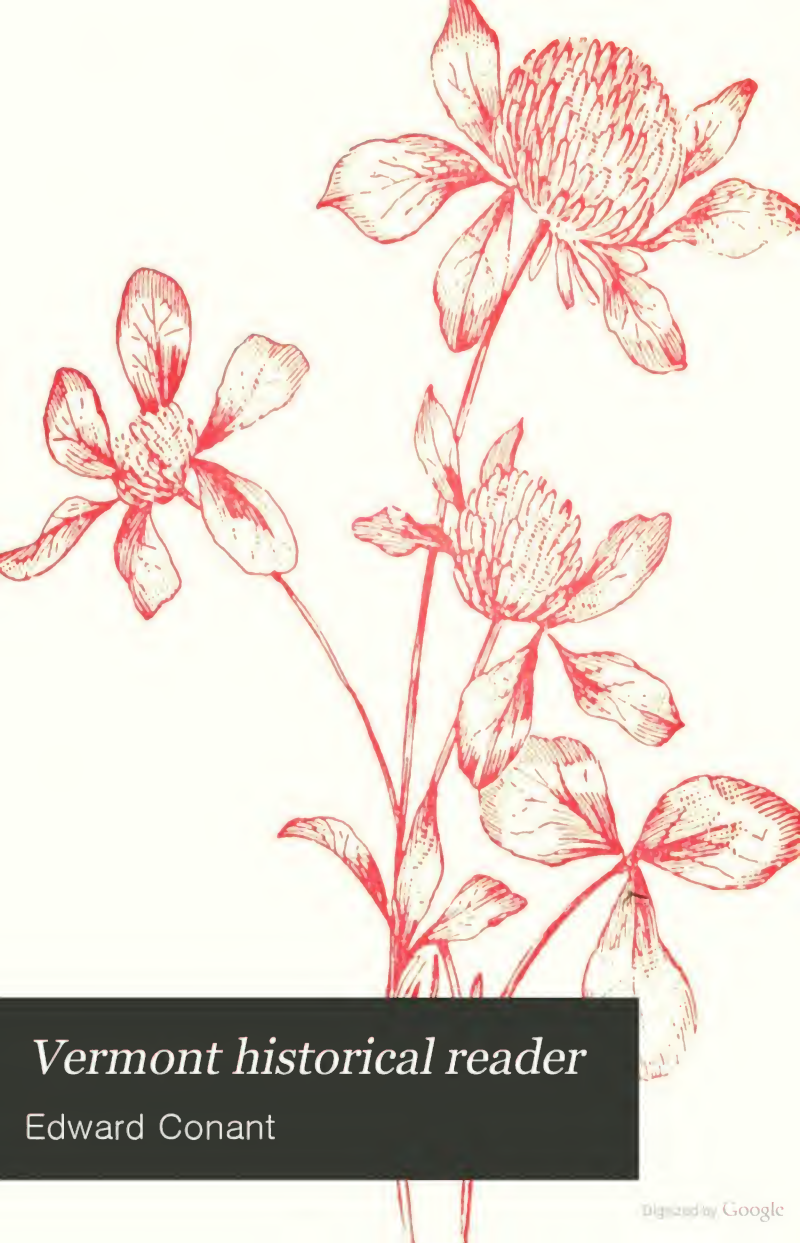
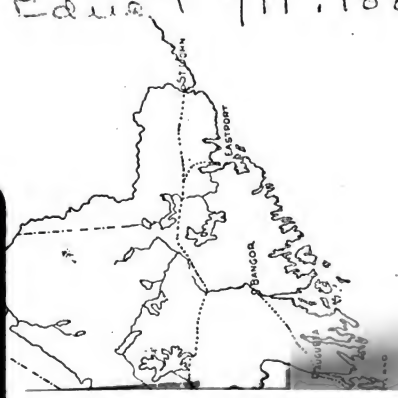


Vermont historical reader

Edward Conant

Digitized by Google

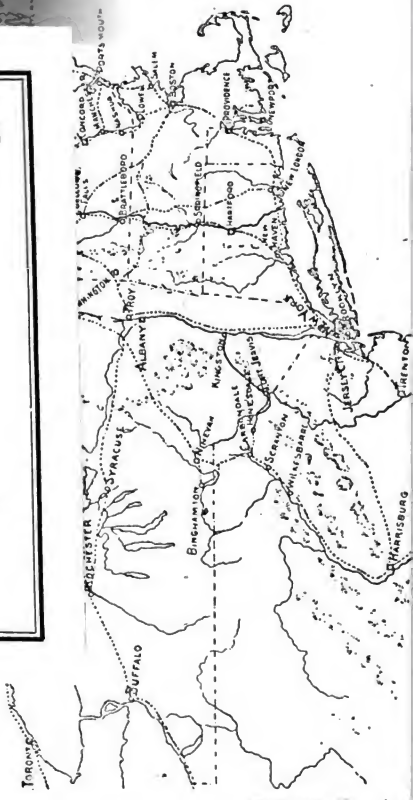
Educ T 711.100.80



MAP OF VERMONT AND VICINITY

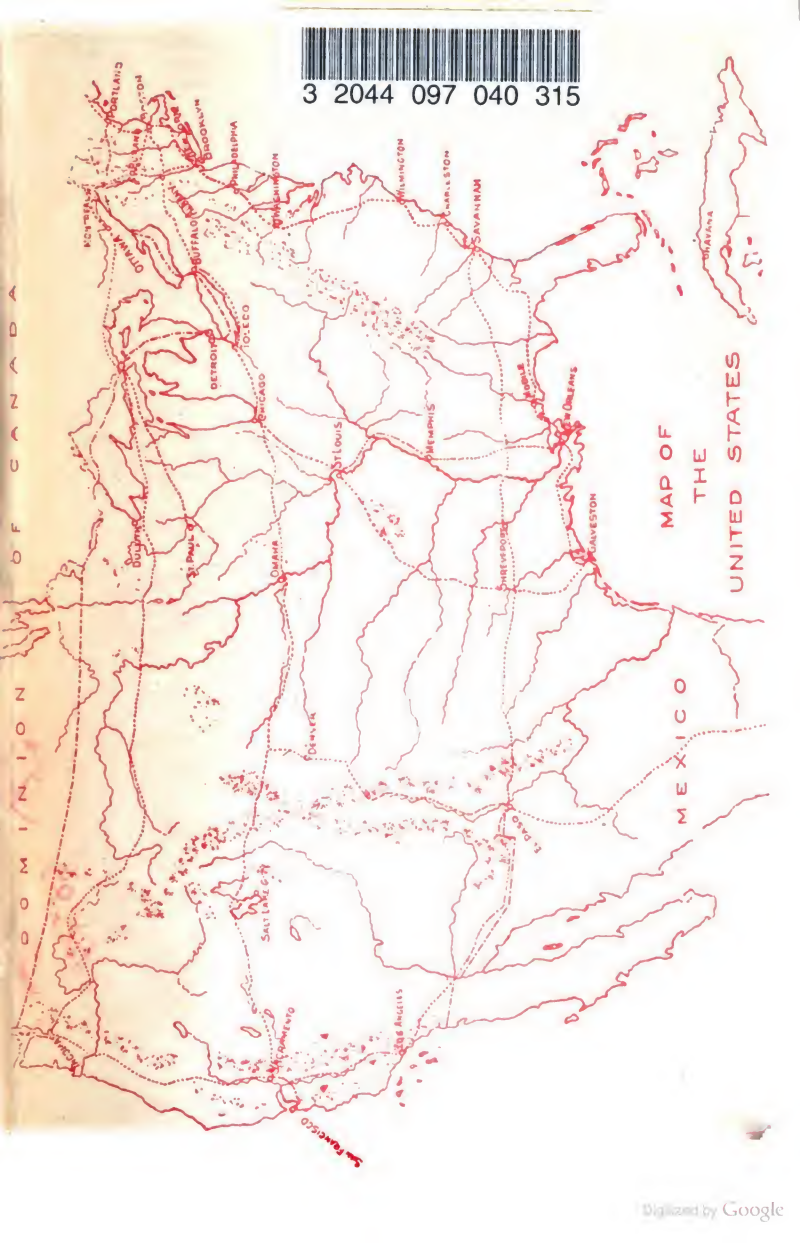
HARVARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY

GIFT OF THE
GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF EDUCATION



Digitized by Google

3 2044 097 040 315



Digitized by Google

THE VERMONT STATE FLOWER

Laws of 1894. An Act to Select a State Flower.
Section 1. The State Flower of Vermont shall be the Red Clover.
Approved November 9, 1894.

"Like a leaf of beaten gold,
Tremulous to breathing air,
Lies the ruddy clover field,
Yielding odors rich and rare."
—V. G. MAXHAM

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

VERMONT

HISTORICAL READER

AND LESSONS ON

THE GEOGRAPHY OF VERMONT

WITH NOTES ON

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

IN THREE PARTS

Original Edition prepared by
EDWARD CONANT, A. M., former State Supt. of Education
— Fourth Edition —
Revised and enlarged by Competent Authority

PUBLISHED BY
THE TUTTLE COMPANY, RUTLAND, VT.
1907

Digitized by Google

Educ T.711.100.80

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
GIFT OF THE
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
JUL 14 1926

Copyrighted, 1907, by

RUTLAND, VT.

(20th THOUSAND)

Digitized by Google

Original Preface

This book has been made for the boys and girls of Vermont, in the hope that it will both please and profit them. It has been illustrated with many cuts to hold the attention and interest of the scholars. Part I contains an outline history of the State and selections in prose and verse, illustrating the spirit and life of its people. The selections are mostly from Vermont writers.

There seems to be a call for a work of this kind, for it is vastly more important to our children and youth, as rising members of towns and states, to learn something of their own town, county and state, than of any other or all others put together, and there can be no better preparation for obtaining a knowledge of our country, or the world at large, than through an acquaintance with the history of our native State. Children, while reading, will learn of important historical events without loss of time, develop a love for the old Green Mountain State, and thus become loyal to its memory in after life.

There are sketches of the lives of great men, such as the Allens, Governor Chittenden, and Judges Chipman and Harrington; and there are stories of common people, that show us much of what the early Vermonters really were.

The material of this part has been drawn from many sources. Among them may be named: Parkman's The Old Regime in Canada, The Narrative of the Captivity of Stephen Williams, D. P. Thompson's History of Montpelier, Caverly's History of Pittsford, Weeks' History of

Digitized by Google

Salisbury, B. H. Hall's History of Eastern Vermont, Hiland Hall's Early History of Vermont, Dr. Williams' History of Vermont, Thompson's Vermont and Miss Hemenway's Vermont Historical Gazetteer. Valuable assistance has been rendered in making selections for the book and in simplifying for children some of the prose selections, by Mrs. Mary Putnam Blodgett and by Miss Ella L. Ferrin. Biographical sketches of distinguished Vermonters were prepared by Miss Grace L. Conant. These are indicated, in the table of contents, by the initials "G. L. C."

Hon. D. K. Simonds, Hon. A. N. Adams, Hon. J. D. Smith, Henry K. Adams, Esq., and Mrs. Luna Sprague Peck have furnished valuable articles, for which credit is given in connection with them.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, and others, have kindly given consent for selections to be made, respectively, from Saxe's Poems, Mrs. Dorr's Poems, and from Uncle 'Lisha's Shop, for this book.

The primary purpose of Part II is to furnish the teacher with material for oral instruction, and to bring out clearly, in the maps, the location of each town and county, and their size and importance as related to the other towns and counties in the State. It is assumed that the elementary notions of direction, distance, earth, sky, land, water, hill, mountain, valley, plain, stream, lake, and the like, have been gained by the pupils through a study of the neighborhood in which they live, and that the use of maps has been learned by seeing and using them in their small geographies. The pupils will be interested in the study of their own county by the help of the maps and the text in this book; and from the study of their own county, they should proceed to the study of the State, as outlined in note on page 176.

Digitized by Google

The chapter on Civil Government is intended only as a basis for oral lessons; further knowledge, which could not be included in the limited space of the primary book without crowding out valuable historical matter, is imparted in Conant's Vermont.

Thanks are tendered to many persons in the State who have kindly read proofs of various portions and made valuable suggestions, which have been embodied in the book.

Preface to Fourth Edition

This book is like its predecessors in general contents, but has been carefully revised and re-arranged. Chapters have been added on Modern Vermont, State Institutions, and The Spanish War; and the Civil Government has been considerably enlarged.

Rutland, Vt., October, 1907 B. R. T.

Digitized by Google

Table of Contents

Preface 3

"Vermont," *Poets and Poetry of Vermont* . . 9

HISTORY OF VERMONT

I. Early History 11

II. Indians and White Men . . . 17

III. Early Settlements—French and Indian War 22

"Margery Grey," *Julia C. R. Dorr* . 26

IV. Settlements on the East Side of the State 32

V. Settlements on the West Side of the State 35

VI. Conflicting Claims—The Green Mountain Boys 37

VII. The Westminster Massacre . . . 43

"The Song of the Vermonters," *J. G. Whittier* 46

VIII. The Revolutionary War . . . 49

"America" 53

IX. The Founders of the State—

Ethan Allen 55

"Hurrah for Old Ethan," *C. L. Goodell* 57

Seth Warner 59

Remember Baker 61

Robert Cochran 63

Richard Wallace 65

Benjamin Everest 68

Maj. Whitcomb 70

John Fay 71

"The Heroes of '76," *Martin Mattison* . 72

"The Parson's Daughter," *Dorr* . . 73

Digitized by Google

X.	Vermont an Independent State	77
XI.	The New Leaders—	
	Thomas Chittenden	79
	Ira Allen	82
XII.	Making New Homes	85
XIII.	Early Vermont Life	91
	Dr. Williams' Fish Story	97
XIV.	Our Primitive Customs	98
	"Uncle Lisha's Shop" (extract), *Rowland Robinson*	102
XV.	Early Schools	105
XVI.	Two Early Vermont Judges—	
	Nathaniel Chipman	109
	Theophilus Harrington	110
	"Little Jerry the Miller," *John G. Saxe*	113
XVII.	Close of the Revolutionary War	115
	Brookfield Library	118
XVIII.	The War of 1812	120
XIX.	The Early 19th Century	122
	"Rhyme of the Rail," *Saxe*	125
	"The Old Squire," *G. B. Bartlett*	129
	The Presidential Election of 1840	130
XX.	The Civil War	133
	"The American Flag," *Drake and Halleck*	137
	"The Last of Six," *Dorr*	138
XXI.	Modern Vermont	143
XXII.	Industries—	
	Marble	149
	The Slate Industry	150
	Kaolin Works	152
	The Eagle Square Company	154
	Agriculture	155
XXIII.	State Institutions	160
XXIV.	The Spanish War	162
	Tables for Reference—	

Digitized by Google

Dates Important to Vermonters . 164
State Officers . . . 165-168
Population of Vermont . . . 169

Geography of Vermont

Towns, Cities and Gores 175
I. Map Studies 176
Incorporation of Counties 182
II. The Counties in Detail—
Addison 185
Bennington 189
Caledonia 193
Chittenden 197
Essex 201
Franklin 204
Grand Isle 208
Lamoille 210
Orange 214
Orleans 217
Rutland 220
Washington 225
Windham 228
Windsor 232
Mountains and Lakes 239
Questions on Vermont 240

Civil Government of Vermont

I. What Government Is 243
II. The Town 244
III. Notes for Further Study 249
Questions on Civil Government . . . 252

Digitized by Google

Vermont State House, Montpelier

Coat of Arms

Digitized by Google

Vermont

Land of the mountain and the rock,
Of lofty hill and lowly glen,
Live thunderbolts thy mountains mock—
Well dost thou nurse by tempest's shock
Thy race of iron men.

Far from the city's crowded mart,
From Mammon's shrine and Fashion's show,
With beaming brow and loving heart,
In cottage homes they dwell apart,
Free as the winds that blow.

Of all the sister States that make
This mighty Union, broad and strong,
From Southern gulf to Northern lake,
There's none that Autumn days awake
To sweeter harvest song.

And when the cold winds round them blow,
Father, and son, and aged sire,—
Defiant of the drifting snow,
With hearts and hearths alike aglow,—
Laugh round the wint'ry fire.

Digitized by Google

On Champlain's waves so clear and blue,
That circled by the mountain lies,
Where glided once the light canoe,
With shining oar, the waters through,—
The mighty steamboat plies.

And now, among these hills sublime,
The iron steed pants swift along,
Annihilating space and time,
And linking ours with stranger clime
In union fair and strong.

When Freedom from her home was driven
In vine-clad vales of Switzerland,
She sought the glorious Alps of heaven,
And there, 'mid cliffs by lightning riven,
Gathered her hero band.

And still outrings her freedom-song,
Amid the glaciers sparkling there,
At Sabbath-bell, as peasants throng
Their mountain fastnesses along,
Happy, and free as air.

The hills were made for freedom; they
Break at a breath the tyrant's rod;
Chains clank in valleys; there the prey
Bleeds 'neath Oppression's heel alway,—
Hills bow to none but God!

—*Poets and Poetry of Vermont*

Digitized by Google

HISTORY OF VERMONT

CHAPTER I

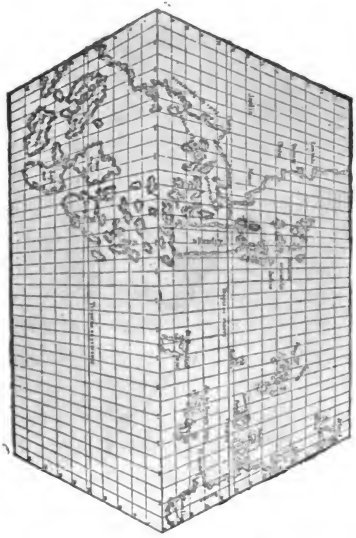
Early History

1. LOCATION.—The State we live in is called Vermont; it is one of the United States. The United States is our country, and a part of North America. Thus we live in Vermont, in the United States, and in North America. White, black and red people live in this country; the white people are sometimes called Whites, the black people Negroes, the red people Indians. Once, many years ago, there were no Whites or Negroes, but only Indians, here.

2. EXPLORATIONS.—In 1492, Christopher Columbus, an Italian, with the help of the Queen and King of Spain, got sailors and ships and sailed west looking for a shorter way to India, a country in Asia. Instead, quite by accident, he found the West Indies, a group of islands between North and South America, and afterwards discovered South America.

Digitized by Google

Later, John Cabot, another Italian, sailing west from Bristol, England, in an English ship, found Newfoundland and that part of America near it. When he went back to England he told about the land he had seen, and that the sea off that coast was very full of fish. Fishermen along the coast of Europe had often sailed as far as Iceland for fish; so when they heard that there was better fishing where Cabot had been, some of them at once decided to go there. At first only a few started, then more, till as many as four hundred fishing vessels went from Europe to Newfoundland in one year.



Map in use at time of Columbus

3. FIRST SETTLEMENTS. — Before long Frenchmen had explored the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the St. Lawrence River, and, in 1608, Samuel de Champlain, a Frenchman, sailed up the St. Lawrence with a company of people, and settled at Quebec, Canada. This was the first permanent settlement by white men in Canada.

Digitized by Google

People from Europe had then fished near Newfoundland for more than one hundred years.

4. EXPLORATION OF VERMONT.—Before the next spring, Champlain had heard from the Indians of a very fine lake toward the southwest; and as soon as he could get ready, he went to explore it. He came to the lake the third day of July, 1609, exactly a year from the beginning of his settlement at Quebec. Setting sail on it the next day, he spent about three weeks in exploration of its extent, and called it by his own name, Lake Champlain. This was the first exploration of any part of Vermont by white men.

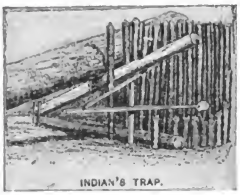
Lake Champlain Indian

Early Explorer in Vermont

Nearly sixty years after this time, the French built a fort on Isle La Motte, calling it Fort St. Anne, and sixty years after, in 1730, they made a settlement at Chimney Point, in Addi-

Digitized by Google

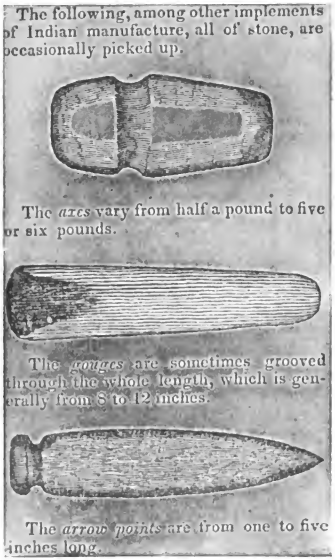
son. Thirty years after this, the French went back to Canada. Fort St. Anne was built in the summer of 1666. General Tracy, who was then at the head of all the French troops in Canada, sent to the new fort a few soldiers, under Captain La Motte, from whom the island was named; and sent to Montreal for a priest for the fort.


INDIAN'S TRAP.

The priest, Dollier de Casson, had come from France the summer before. He was a large man and very strong and active, so that it was said that he could hold his arms out level at full length with a man sitting on each hand. Once when he was in an Indian camp at his prayers, an Indian came up to stop him. He knocked the Indian down without rising from his knees and went on praying. When the word came for him to be ready to go to Fort St. Anne, he had just returned to Montreal from the country of the Mohawk Indians, where he had been with the French army. He was nearly worn out and he had a lame knee. It was just as he was coming to his senses after an operation for his wound that two soldiers entered the room, telling him they were going to Fort Chambly. As this was on his way to Fort St. Anne, after resting a day, he seized

Digitized by Google

the opportunity to go with them, and at Fort Chambly he asked for some soldiers to go the rest of the way with him. At first the officer in charge of the fort would not send any, but when he realized that de Casson would go on alone if the men were not sent, ten soldiers and an officer were permitted to go with him.



5. THE FIRST WINTER.—It was winter and the snow was deep. They traveled with snow shoes on the ice of the Richelieu River and Lake Champlain and on the way one of the soldiers fell through the ice. The other soldiers did not dare go near him, but de Casson went to his aid and pulled him out of the water. As the priest had never worn snow-shoes before and carried a heavy load, with his lame knee and loss of blood the march was very painful to him.

He was much needed at the fort, as two men had just died and others were at the point of death, so when the men in the fort saw him com-

Digitized by Google

ing and knew by his dress that he was a priest, they were glad and all who could do so went out to meet him. They took his load and helped him to the fort. He first made a short prayer, and went round to all the sick; then dined with the officers. The life in the fort was not new to de Casson; he had been a soldier in Europe and was a better priest because of it. He was a lively person, fond of jesting and mirth, and his cheerfulness and his skill were very useful now.

The men at Fort St. Anne that winter had nothing to eat but salt pork and half-spoiled flour. Their vinegar had leaked from the barrel, and the casks that they thought to be full of brandy were found to be filled with salt water. The scurvy broke out. Forty men out of the sixty in the fort were sick with it. Day and night Dollier and a young doctor cared for them. During the winter eleven men died, and all suffered very much.

One day early in the spring, Indians were seen coming towards the fort and the men made ready to defend themselves as well as they could. But the Indians were friendly, and no fighting was necessary.

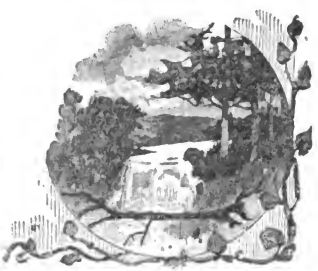
This was the first winter spent by white men in Vermont.

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER II

Indians and White Men in Vermont

1. INDIAN SETTLEMENTS.—Very few Indians lived in Vermont when white men first came here, though hunting parties and war parties often passed through, and sometimes a party would camp all summer in a good place. One such place was in Newbury, where the Indians raised corn on the Ox Bow, so called; another was beside Seymour Lake, in Morgan, where there was good fishing; another was in Shelburne, at the mouth of the La Platte River.



Missisquoi River

For many years after the French came to Canada, the Indians had a town by the lower falls of the Missisquoi River, near where the village of Swanton now is. From that center many raiding parties were sent out against the settlers in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York; sometimes returning with prisoners and scalps, sometimes fewer in number and sick or wounded. Here the French had a mission and a church, and

Digitized by Google

here they built a saw mill, which was burned during the French and Indian war by rangers from the English settlements.

2. FIRST WHITE SETTLERS.—England at this time allowed the worship of God in only one way, in what is called the Established Church. During the year that Quebec was settled, some English people, called the Puritans, because they wished a purer religion, went from England to Holland to be free to worship God in the way they thought right; in 1620, a part of them left Holland for Plymouth, Massachusetts. We call them Pilgrims, because of their wanderings.

Indian urn or water jar found at Colchester in 1825

The Indians and their houses—openings at top for smoke to escape

Englishmen had come to Virginia two years before Samuel de Champlain discovered Lake Champlain, and negroes were brought there to be sold for slaves a year before the Pilgrims came to Plymouth. So in 1620, both whites and blacks had begun coming to the United States; and many

Digitized by Google

were born here. Finally, when there was not room for all near the sea, some went further inland and settled beside the Connecticut River.

3. SETTLEMENTS IN VERMONT.—One of the early settlements on the Connecticut was at Northfield, Massachusetts, which then extended further north than now, taking in a great meadow of many acres in what is now the town of Vernon, Vermont. On that meadow was the first settlement by the English in Vermont, as early as 1690.

That same year, a party of Englishmen from Albany, N. Y., built a small stone fort at Chimney Point. It was used only as a stopping place for parties passing that way. There was no settlement at the place until the French came there forty years later.

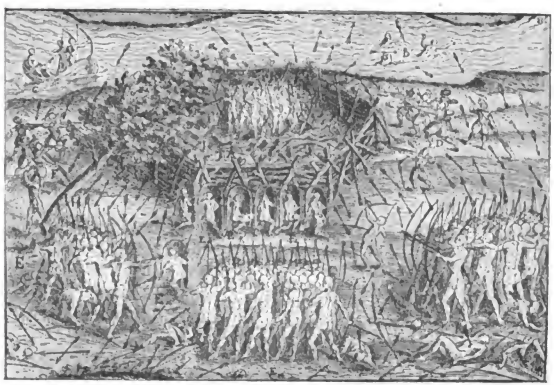
The settlements in Southeastern Vermont did not increase rapidly, as there was land to the south, on both sides of the Connecticut, to be settled, and the Indians were so savage and active that it was not safe to go away from the older towns. They had to send out parties very often to search for hostile Indians, and to go to the settlements of the French, who were unfriendly, and destroy them if they could.

4. A RAID.—In April, 1710, Captain Benjamin Wright, with Lieutenant John Wells and fourteen men, started from Deerfield, Massachusetts, to Canada to fight the Indians and the French. At the mouth of the White river, they found two Indian canoes, and left six men to watch them. The rest of the party killed an Indian on Lake Cham-

Digitized by Google

plain, and rescued a captive white man, William Moody by name, from Indians at the falls of the Winooski, killing or wounding most of the Indians that were in the canoe with him.

The rescued man tried to swim, but the current carried him down stream. Seeing this Lieutenant Wells threw down his gun, ran down the bank and helped the man out with a pole. John Strong, one of the men on the bank, heard the dry sticks crack behind him, looked around



Old Indian Warfare

and cried out, "Indians!" He was fired upon by the Indians and wounded, but not killed. Lieutenant Wells sprang up the bank to get his gun and was mortally shot.

Some Indians from higher up stream now landed on the other side of the river and fired upon the men, and as they could not well defend themselves, each one looked out for himself.

Digitized by Google

William Moody was left behind. Soon the captain and five others came together and went on, and the next day two more of the party joined them at a place where they had hid some food when they went down the river. One man, John Burt, of Northampton, did not come, so they left some food for him and started again for home.

They heard afterwards, from prisoners who came back from Canada, that William Moody, who was not strong enough to follow them, was captured again and burned by the Indians.

John Burt never came back, and a man's bones and a gun afterwards found near Bellows Falls were thought to be his.

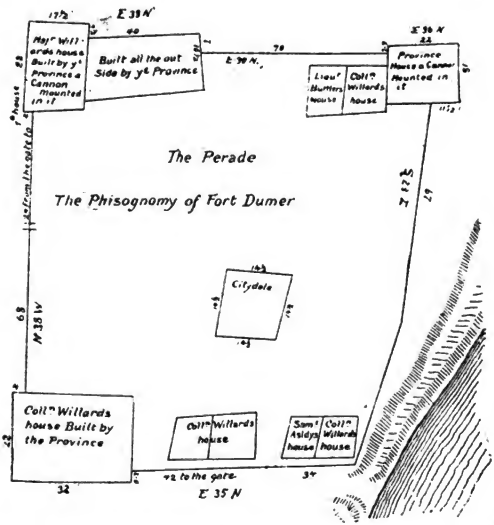
Lumbering Scene at Bellows Falls

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER III

Early Settlements—French and Indian War

1. FORT DUMMER.—Scouting parties like that of Captain Wright were very useful, but they did not keep the Indians from going to Northfield



Fort Dummer—From an old plate found at Concord, N. H.

and the towns near it; so in the spring of 1724 a fort was built in the southeast part of what is now Brattleboro, and was called Fort Dummer. The

Digitized by Google

walls of the fort were made of pine logs, hewn square; they were twenty feet high, with boxes for watchmen at the corners. The fort covered a third of an acre of ground, and there were several houses within it. In the fall of that year this fort was attacked by Indians and several men killed. Fort Dummer soon became a place for trade with the Indians. Their furs were bought and paid for in clothing, food, liquors, and such other English goods as they wanted. They could get more for their furs here than the French would give them, and came in large numbers, so many coming by one path that it was called the Indian Road.

Indians trading at Fort Dummer

2. THE INDIAN ROAD.—Starting one Monday in April, they traveled three miles to the mouth of West River, where they stopped for the night; Thursday morning they were near Bellows Falls, and went up the Connecticut to the Black River; Saturday they passed through Ludlow; Sunday they reached the east branch of the Otter Creek and spent Monday in making canoes; Tuesday they did not travel because of the rain; Thursday they came to Lake Champlain. They had traveled nine days, partly on foot and partly in canoes, and had gone about one hundred and thirty miles. One may go now from Brattleboro to Vergennes, near the mouth of Otter Creek, by nearly the same route, in less than five hours.

Digitized by Google

3. FURTHER SETTLEMENT.—By this time the number of settlers south of Fort Dummer had become greater, and a few settlements were made further north; among them, one at Bellows Falls. The people there lived much by fishing, for several years. Shad then came up the Connecticut as far as the falls, but could not go higher up. Salmon, too, came up there, and went beyond into the streams that flow into the Connecticut. At the

Ruins of Ft. Cassin, near Vergennes

falls was a good place to catch them, and as the people liked fishing better than chopping they did not clear the land very fast.

Soon after the settlement at Bellows Falls the last French and Indian war began and many of the people living north of Fort Dummer went to safer places until the war was over. Both French

Digitized by Google

and English had forts in New York, near the south end of Lake Champlain, and some of the greatest battles of the war were fought there.

Many soldiers from the southern part of New England went through Vermont on their way between their homes and the forts, and during the last years of the war a road was cut through the woods from a point on Lake Champlain opposite Crown Point, to the mouth of the Black River.

Bellows Falls, showing Paper Mills

Digitized by Google

Margery Grey

A LEGEND OF VERMONT

Julia C. R. Dorr

Fair the cabin-walls were gleaming in the sunbeams' golden glow
On that lovely April morning, near a hundred years ago;
And upon the humble threshold stood the young wife, Margery Grey,
With her fearless blue eyes glancing down the lonely forest way.

In her arms her laughing baby with its father's dark hair played,
As he lingered there beside them leaning on his trusty spade;
"I am going to the wheat-lot," with a smile said Robert Grey;
"Will you be too lonely, Margery, if I leave you all the day?"

Then she smiled a cheerful answer, ere she spoke a single word,
And the tone of her replying was as sweet as song of bird;
"No," she said, "I'll take the baby, and go stay with Annie Brown;
You must meet us there, dear Robert, ere the sun has quite gone down."

Digitized by Google

Thus they parted. Strong and sturdy all day long he labored on,
Spading up the fertile acres from the stubborn forest won;
And when lengthening shadows warned him that the sun was in the west,
Down the woodland aisles he hastened, whispering, "Now for home and rest!"

But when he had reached the clearing of their friend, a mile away,
Neither wife nor child was waiting there to welcome Robert Grey.
"She is safe at home," said Annie, "for she went an hour ago,
While the woods were still illumined by the sunset's crimson glow."

Back he sped, but night was falling, and the path he scarce could see;
Here and there his feet were guided onward by some deep-gashed tree;
When at length he gained the cabin, black and desolate it stood,
Cold the hearth, the windows rayless, in the stillest solitude."

With a murmered prayer, a shudder, and a sob of anguish wild,
Back he darted through the forest, calling on his wife and child.
Soon the scattered settlers gathered from the clearings far and near,
And the solemn woods resounded with their voices rising clear.

Digitized by Google

Torches flared, and fires were kindled, and the horn's
long peal rang out,
While the startled echoes answered to the hardy wood-
man's shout;
But in vain their sad endeavor, night by night, and day
by day;
For no sign nor token found they of the child or
Margery Grey!

Woe! woe for pretty Margery! With her baby on her
arm
On her homeward way she started, fearing nothing
that could harm;
With a lip and brow untroubled, and a heart in utter
rest,
Through the dim woods she went singing to the darling
at her breast.

But in sudden terror pausing, gazed she round in blank
dismay,—
Where were all the white-scarred hemlocks pointing out
the lonely way?
God of Mercies! she had wandered from the pathway!
not a tree,
Giving mute but kindly warning, could her straining
vision see!

Twilight deepened into darkness, and the stars came out
on high;
All was silent in the forest, save the owl's low, boding
cry;
Round about her in the midnight stealthy shadows softly
crept,
And the babe upon her bosom closed its timid eyes and
slept.

Digitized by Google

Hark! a shout! and in the distance she could see a torch's gleam;
But, alas! she could not reach it, and it vanished like a dream;
Then another shout,—another! but she shrieked and sobbed in vain,
Rushing wildly toward the presence she could never, never gain.

O the days so long and dreary! O the nights more dreary still!
More than once she heard the sounding of the horn from hill to hill;
More than once a smouldering fire in some sheltered nook she found,
And she knew her husband's footprints close beside it on the ground.

Dawned the fourth relentless morning, and the sun's unpitying eye
Looked upon the haggard mother, looked to see the baby die;
All day long its plaintive moanings wrung the heart of Margery Grey,
All night long her bosom cradled it, a pallid thing of clay.

Dumb with grief she sat beside it. Ah! how long she never knew!
Were the tales her mother taught her of the dear All-Father true,
When the skies were brass above her, and the earth was cold and dim,
And when all her tears and pleadings brought no answer down from Him?

Digitized by Google

But at last stern Life, the tyrant, bade her take her burden up,
To her lips so pale and shrunken pressed again the bitter cup;
Up she rose, still tramping onward through the forest far and wide,
Till the May-flowers bloomed and perished, and the sweet June roses died!

Till July and August brought her fruits and berries from their store;
Till the golden-rod and aster said that summer was no more;
Till the maples and the birches donned their robes of red and gold;
Till the birds were hasting southward, and the days were growing cold.

Was she doomed to roam forever o'er the desolated earth,
She, the last and only being in those wilds of human birth?
Sometimes from her dreary pathway wolf or black bear turned away,
But not once did human presence bless the sight of Margery Grey.

One chill morning in October, when the woods were brown and bare,
Through the streets of ancient Charlestown, with a strange, bewildered air,
Walked a gaunt and pallid woman, whose disheveled locks of brown
O'er her naked breast and shoulders in the wind were streaming down.

Digitized by Google

Wondering glances fell upon her; women veiled their
modest eyes,
Ere they slowly ventured near her, drawn by pitying
surprise.
" 'Tis some crazy one," they whispered. Back her
tangled hair she tossed,
"O kind hearts, take pity on me, for I am not mad, but
lost!"

Then she told her piteous story, in a vague, disjointed
way,
And with cold white lips she murmured, "Take me
home to Robert Grey!"
"But the river?" said they, pondering. "We are on
the eastern side;
How crossed you its rapid waters? Deep the channel is,
and wide."

But she said she had not crossed it. In her strange,
erratic course,
She had wandered far to northward, till she reached its
fountain source
In the dark Canadian forests,—and then, blindly roam-
ing on,
Down the wild New Hampshire valleys her bewildered
feet had gone.

O the joy-bells! sweet their ringing on the frosty autumn
air!
O the boats across the waters! how they leaped the tale
to bear!
O the wondrous golden sunset of the blest October
day
When that weary wife was folded to the heart of Robert
Grey!

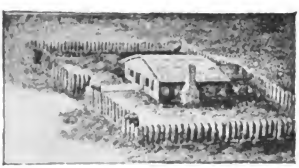
Digitized by Google

CHAPTER IV

Settlements on the East Side of the State

When the French and Indian war ended, in 1760, the French had lost Canada to the English. The country between the Connecticut and Lake Champlain was therefore safe for settlement. The people who had been driven from the towns north of Fort Dummer began to return, and other people came, many going further and settling in other towns.

2. NEWBURY.—Colonel Jacob Bayley, of Newbury, Massachusetts, who had seen service in the late war, obtained a grant of land in the lower Coos country in Vermont, two years after the war closed, and began a settlement which he called Newbury.



A house with palisades for protection against Indians

3. GUILDHALL.—Emmons Stockwell went into Canada with a raiding party during the war, and returning through the woods to the head of the Connecticut River, he followed it nearly to his home in Massachusetts. He was pleased with the country he passed through and formed a party to settle in it. Early in the spring of 1764 they started with a stock of cattle and horses for the

Digitized by Google

great meadows in Coos. When they reached the place, however, they found Newbury already settled. There were houses and a saw-mill, there had been a birth and a death, and the settlers had called a minister to preach to them. Newbury was quite too old a town for Stockwell's party, so they went on to the upper Coos and settled in what is now Guildhall. They were there early enough to plant seventeen acres of corn, which grew well until it was killed by the frost.

Springfield

4. SHARON.—In the same year that Emmons Stockwell went to Guildhall, Isaac Marsh and three other young men from Connecticut went to Sharon. Each one built a log house and began a clearing by cutting away the trees. Late in the fall the other three went back to their homes and left Marsh in care of the houses. The Indians of Canada had not forgotten this country either.

Digitized by Google

Soon after Marsh's friends went away an Indian came from Canada with his wife and four children, to hunt and trap, and they lived in one end of Marsh's house through the winter while he lived in the other end.

5. SPRINGFIELD AND CAVENDISH.—The road that had been made from the Connecticut River to Lake Champlain was now very useful. People settled beside it in Springfield and Cavendish. For this whole country the coming of peace had been like the coming of spring, or like the dawn of the morning.

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER V

Settlements on the West Side of the State

1. BENNINGTON.—Captain Samuel Robinson, of Hardwick, Massachusetts, who had passed through Bennington on his way home from Lake George, was pleased with the place and bought a right in the township. In March, 1761, he began there the first English settlement in Western Vermont. The men went first to make clearings and put the seed in the ground for crops, the women and children going later, in the green of June. This was the first township granted in Vermont by Benning Wentworth, governor of New Hampshire, and it was named for him Bennington.

2. OTHER EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—In Pownal a settlement had been begun earlier by Dutchmen under the authority of New York; but at this time most of them had gone giving place to settlers upon a grant made by the governor of New Hampshire.

John Potter came on foot from Rhode Island, in 1762, his wife riding, with a feather bed and a sheet for a saddle. Jonathan Card came about the same time. Once, when his wife was at dinner, one of the children told their mother there was a bear in the pig-pen and she took a pitch-

Digitized by Google

fork that stood by the door, went to the pen and killed the bear.

Arlington was settled in 1763, and Manchester in 1764, by people who came from New York, but having bought their lands of New Hampshire they were no more willing to pay New York again for them when the governor demanded it, than were the people from the other colonies.

During that year a bridle path was cut from Manchester to Danby, and the next spring Joseph Sopher and his family found their way there from New York by following marked trees, bringing their clothing and other personal property on the back of a horse. Soper was there in season to attend a meeting held in Bennington in the fall of that year, to choose agents who should present to the new Governor of New York the claims of Vermont people to the lands they had bought and partly cleared.

A marked tree

Digitized by Google

The Green Mountain Boys on the March

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER VI

Conflicting Claims—Green Mountain Boys

1. THE SITUATION.—What is now Vermont was then claimed by both New Hampshire and New York. The governor of New Hampshire had already made grants of one hundred and thirty-eight townships west of the Connecticut River, when the King of England decided the eastern boundary of New York north of Massachusetts to be the west bank of the Connecticut River. The governor of New York then began to grant or deed these lands, although settlers had already paid for them to the governor of New Hampshire and lived there.

Combing Wool

The settlers must now pay again for their lands or give them up; they were not willing to do either, and so the trouble began. Do you blame them?

2. GOVERNOR MOORE.—A new governor of New York, Sir Henry Moore, had just come to New York City from England, and the people

Digitized by Google

sent Mr. Robinson of Bennington and Mr. French of Manchester, as their agents, to explain to him their side of the case; but he would not help them and the dispute went on for twenty-five years longer.

3. THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS.—The people of Bennington had already formed a militia company and other companies were now formed in other towns. The Green Mountain Boys, as they were called, were soon to make themselves well-known to the governor of New York, who was trying to make the settlers on the New Hampshire grants give up their lands or pay for them a second time.

Colonial Spade

Mr. James Breakenridge lived on a farm in Bennington, next the New York line. That seemed to be a good place to begin action, and a sheriff was sent from New York with three hundred men to drive Breakenridge from his house. But the Green Mountain Boys heard of his coming, and were at the house and well armed when the sheriff came. Besides, many of the sheriff's men thought the Green Mountain Boys were right and would not fight them. So the sheriff did not get the house, and had to return and report his bad luck.

Sometimes the New Yorkers tried to get people who thought as they did to settle on the land they had bought. The town of Rupert had been granted by the governor of New Hampshire in 1761

Digitized by Google

and settlements made a few years later; yet in 1771 the governor of New York granted or sold a part of this same land owned by Robert Cochran. The people who had obtained this grant tried to have the land settled by their friends, but they were driven off and their log houses pulled down and burned.

Often when the people who bought lands of the governor of New York wanted them measured

Lake Dunmore

"I love to climb the mountains high,
To wander thro' the valleys green,
To look athwart the azure sky
And o'er the lakelets' silver sheen."

and sent surveyors to do it, the Green Mountain Boys heard of their coming, hunted them up and drove them away. William Cockburn, one of these surveyors, was found one summer in the Otter Creek Valley, below Rutland, and sent home; the

Digitized by Google

next year he was found with a surveying party farther north on the Winooski River, their compass and chain were broken and they were sent home again from Castleton.

The following year, 1773, Ira Allen was at a fort near the mouth of the Winooski River when he heard that Samuel Gale, a young New York surveyor, was further up the river. With a small party, Allen went across the country, to Newbury and back again, looking for Gale. Later, learning more nearly where he was, he took provisions and went again with three others to find him. This time they found where he had run a line, and stopped short within the hour without finishing. Only a few weeks before this man Gale had married Rebecca, daughter of Colonel Samuel Wells of Brattleboro; he may have thought it better to go home to Rebecca than to meet the Green Mountain Boys who were out gunning for him.

Old Furniture

That part of Vermont west of the Green Mountains was put by the government of New York in two New York counties, the towns at the south in Albany county, those further north in Charlotte county, and county officers were appointed by the governor of New York to try to make the people obey New York law and pay again for their land. The Green Mountain Boys now forbade holding county offices under New York.

Digitized by Google

Benjamin Spencer of Clarendon, then called Durham, bought his land of the New Yorkers, and held office as a New York justice. He tried to do what the law required of him, and paid no attention to requests to stop. Ethan Allen, Remember Baker, Seth Warner, Robert Cochran, and more than one hundred others, went to Clarendon and took Spencer prisoner, and after trial found him guilty of buying land from New York and of holding a New York office. They took off the roof of his house and would not let him put it on again until he promised to buy his land from New Hampshire, and gave him his freedom only after his agreeing not to hold office again under New York.

The Bridgeman Fort, erected at Vernon in 1746

In doing these things, the Green Mountain Boys of course broke the laws of New York. They were wanted at Albany for trial and punishment and the governor of New York offered one hundred pounds (nearly five hundred dollars) to anyone who would bring Ethan Allen and Remember Baker to the jail there, and fifty pounds apiece for the arrest of Robert Cochran and five others.

Hearing of this, Ethan Allen and the others sent out a reply promising to "kill and destroy" any

Digitized by Google

persons who tried to take them. They were not taken.

4. VERNON.—The land troubles were not all on the west side of the State. In 1766 Lord Howard, an Englishman, asked the governor of New York for a grant of ten thousand acres of land, partly in Hinsdale, now called Vernon, and partly in the next town west, and the land was granted to him five years later; but the people who lived there would not give up the land for very good reasons: the town had been granted them by Massachusetts ninety-nine years before, they had an Indian deed of it nearly as old, they and their fathers had possessed it quietly nearly eighty years, and after the boundary line was run between Massachusetts and New Hampshire and Hinsdale was found to be in New Hampshire, they had made sure of the land by getting a new grant from New Hampshire. The matter was carried to the Board of Trade in England (as you must remember, the English claimed to control the country), ,who decided in favor of the people of Hinsdale.

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER VII

The Westminster Massacre

1. LIEUTENANT SPAULDING.—In the spring of 1774 the British Parliament passed a bill to regulate the Province of Quebec, giving to the people no controlling power whatever. Lieutenant Leonard Spaulding of Dummerston, in Cumberland county, now Windham and Windsor, was heard to say that the King of England, if he signed that bill, would be false to his oath of office; the officers of the county wished to punish him for this remark and had him taken to Westminster, the county seat, and put in jail for trial.

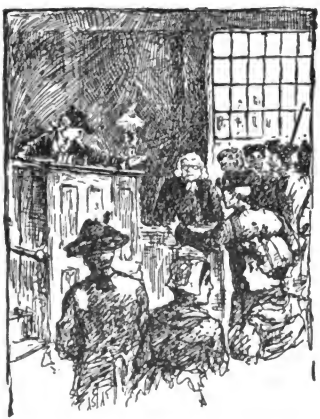
Westminster court house and jail

The next day the people of Dummerston held a town meeting on the Common, and chose a committee to correspond with other towns and find how they could better protect themselves from the commands of the British tyrant and his New York and other emissaries. This committee went to Westminster and tried to get Lieutenant Spaulding set free, but did not succeed. After talking the matter over with others who thought as they did, they gathered a company of men from Guilford, Halifax, Wilmington, Dummerston and Putney,

Digitized by Google

and went again to Westminster, where they made an opening in the wooden jail and let Lieutenant Spaulding out. Then they all went quietly to their homes.

2. WESTMINSTER COURT.—In town meeting a few weeks later, the people of Dummerston directed the proper officers to get for the use of the town one hundred pounds of powder, two hundred pounds of lead, and three hundred flints for their muskets, and to collect potash salts enough to pay for them. The next February the town voted that the court appointed to begin at Westminster the fourteenth day of the following March, be put off for a time. The county officers were determined that the court should be held at the appointed time. These were called the Court party, and the people who were determined that the court should not be held were called Whigs.



Men of both parties went to Westminster Monday, March 13, the Whigs going into the court house early to stay there all night, in order to prevent the court opening in the morning. At eleven o'clock Monday evening they were attacked by

Digitized by Google

the Court party and ten of their men were wounded; two of them mortally, William French and Daniel Houghton, both Dummerston men. Seven were taken prisoners. The Whigs that were not captured spread the news and called for help, Dr. Hawley riding to Dummerston without even stopping for a hat.

In the morning the court was adjourned "until June." Armed men came to Westminster from every direction, more than four hundred arriving before noon. The Whigs that had been put in jail the night before were set free, and as many of the Court party as could be caught were put in their places. The next day more men came, among them Robert Cochran of Rupert with forty Green Mountain Boys. By Thursday morning five hundred armed men had come to Westminster. The last king's court had been held in Cumberland county.

3. WILLIAM FRENCH.—The body of William French was buried in the churchyard at Westminster, where his grave may now be seen. The headstone bears these words:

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM FRENCH,
SON TO MR. NATHANIEL FRENCH. WHO
WAS SHOT AT WESTMINSTER MARCH YE 13TH,
1775, BY THE HANDS OF CRUEL MINISTERIAL TOOLS
OF GEORGE YE 3D, IN THE CORTHOUSE AT A 11 A
CLOCK AT NIGHT, IN THE 22D YEAR OF HIS AGE.

Here William French his body lies,
For Murder his Blood for Vengeance cries.
King George the third his Tory crew
tha with a bawl his head Shot threw.
For Liberty and his Country's Good.
He Lost his life, his Dearest blood.

Digitized by Google

The people on both sides of the Green Mountains had now set themselves against the laws of New York and the King of England and must be treated by both as rebels. How they felt about it is well told in the following verses:

THE SONG OF THE VERMONTERS

J. G. WHITTIER

Ho, all to the borders! Vermonters, come down,
With your breeches of deerskin, and jackets of brown;
With your red woollen caps, and your moccasins, come
To the gathering summons of trumpet and drum.

Come down with your rifles! Let gray wolf and fox
Howl on the shade of their primitive rocks;
Let the bear feed securely from pig-pen and stall;
Here's two-legged game for your powder and ball.

Does the "Old Bay State" threaten? Does Congress complain?
Swarms Hampshire in arms on our borders again?
Bark the war-dogs of Britain aloud on the lake?
Let 'em come! What they *can*, they are welcome to take!

What seek they among us? The pride of our wealth
Is comfort, contentment, and labor and health,
And lands which, as freemen, we only have trod,
Independent of all, save the mercies of God.

Yet we owe no allegiance; we bow to no throne;
Our ruler is law, and the law is our own;
Our leaders themselves are our own fellow-men,
Who can handle the sword, or the scythe, or the pen.

Digitized by Google

Our wives are all true, and our daughters are fair,
With their blue eyes of smiles, and their light flowing hair;
All brisk at their wheels till the dark even-fall,
Then blithe at the sleigh ride, the husking and ball.

We've sheep on the hillside; we've cows on the plain;
And gay-tasseled corn-fields, and rank-growing grain;
There are deer on the mountains, and wood-pigeons fly
From the crack of our muskets, like clouds on the sky.

And there's fish in our streamlets and rivers, which take
Their course from the hills to our broad-bosomed lake;
Through rock-arched Winooski the salmon leaps free,
And the portly shad follows all fresh from the sea.

Like a sunbeam, the pickerel glides through his pool,
And the spotted trout sleeps where the water is cool,
Or darts from his shelter of rock and of root
At the beaver's quick plunge, or the angler's pursuit.

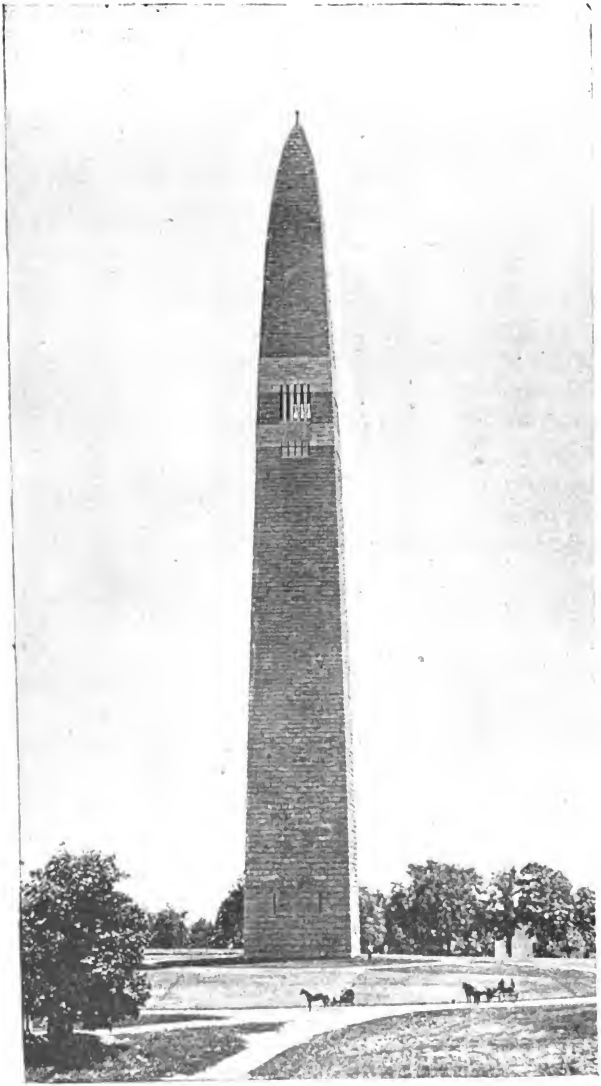
And ours are the mountains, which awfully rise,
Till they rest their green heads on the top of the skies;
And ours are the forests, unwasted, unshorn,
Save where the wild path of the tempest is torn.

And though savage and wild be this climate of ours,
And brief be our season of fruit and of flowers;
Far dearer the blast round our mountains which raves,
Than the sweet summer zephyr which breathes over slaves.

Hurrah for Vermont! for the land which we till
Must have sons to defend her, from valley and hill;
Leave the harvest to rot on the field where it grows,
And the reaping of wheat for the reaping of foes.

Come York or come Hampshire, come traitors and knaves,
If ye rule o'er our *land* ye shall rule o'er our graves;
Our vow is recorded, our banner unfurled,
In the name of Vermont we defy *all the world!*

Digitized by Google



Bennington Battle Monument

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER VIII

The Revolutionary War

1. THE WAR OPENS.—The people of other colonies thought and felt very much as the Vermonters did. In Massachusetts they began to collect powder, lead, and flints, as the people of Dummerston were doing, flour and other supplies for war. In February, British soldiers were sent

The Battle of Bunker Hill
(Death of Gen. Warren)

to destroy supplies that had been gathered at Salem, Massachusetts, but the people hindered the soldiers and saved the supplies. On the 19th of April the battles of Lexington and Concord were fought, and the British were driven back to Boston; the battle of Bunker Hill followed on June 17. The Revolutionary War had begun.

Digitized by Google

2. TICONDEROGA AND CROWN POINT.—Ticonderoga was a strong fort in New York State, on the west side of Lake Champlain, opposite Shoreham and Orwell, Vt. The Americans wished to take this fort from the British, and a few men came from Connecticut and Massachusetts to Bennington, Vt., to make their plans for its capture. Ethan Allen and Seth Warner, with their

Toll Bridge over the Connecticut River near Newbury

Green Mounain Boys, were ready for the undertaking, and before sunrise on the 10th of May Allen had surprised the fort and taken it "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Warner took Crown Point, N. Y., the next day. The Americans kept Fort Ticonderoga until the British army came, under Burgoyne, more than two years later.

Digitized by Google

3. THE HAZEN ROAD.—After the British recovered the lake, the Americans undertook to open a new way to Canada by cutting a road through the woods from Newbury. General Hazen was sent to do this, and gave the road his name. It went through Peacham, Walden, Craftsbury and Westfield as far as Hazen Notch. When that place was reached the need for the road had ceased, and it was never finished, but it was very useful to the settlers of the towns through which it passed.

4. THE TORIES.—Nearly all the people of Vermont were in favor of American independence and were called patriots. A few thought the British were right and the Americans wrong. These were called Tories: they talked for the British and sometimes they fought for them; there were Tories in the army that Burgoyne sent to capture Bennington. At Crown Point, one of them told the British officers that Lieutenant Everest was a spy, and Everest would have been hanged or shot if he had not escaped. So the patriots needed to watch the Tories as carefully as they did the British. The Tories made so much trouble that the patriots thought they ought to pay the cost, so they sold their farms and other property and used the money to carry on the war. Sometimes Tories were imprisoned in a jail built for that purpose in Manchester, sometimes they

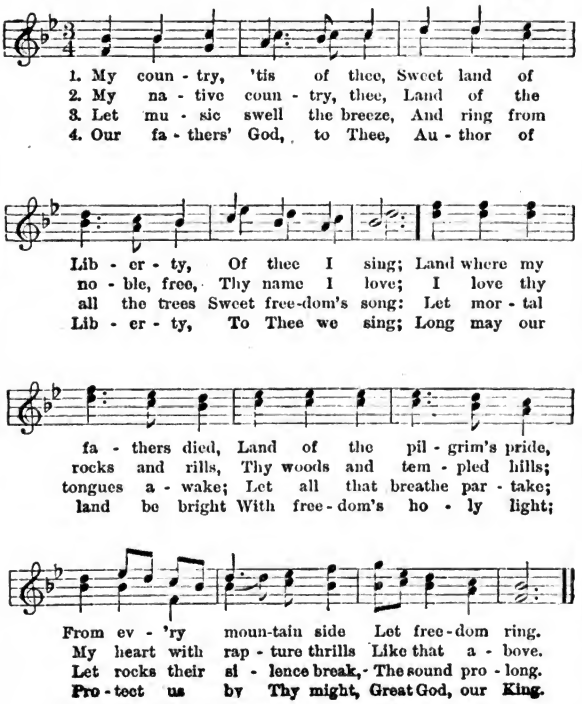
Digitized by Google

were made to work for the patriots. In the winter, after the Battle of Bennington, when the snow had become deep, General Stark asked the Vermont Council of Safety to have ten men employed to break and tread a road from Bennington to Wilmington, about twenty-five miles by the road then traveled. The council directed Captain Samuel Robinson, overseer of Tories, to send ten of them, with proper officers, to do the work. They started at six o'clock in the morning, January 13, with provisions for three days, and the patriot soldiers from Wilmington who had fought at Bennington and Saratoga, went home on a Tory road.

NOTE.—The chief events of the Revolutionary War, in which Vermonters had a part, are told in the first four of the following sketches. In the succeeding sketches are described some interesting but less important events of the same war. The teacher will find a longer account of this war in Conant's Vermont, and will do well to tell more fully to her classes the stories of the war in Canada and of the battles of Hubbardton and Bennington.

Digitized by Google

AMERICA; OR, MY COUNTRY, 'TIS OF THEE.

S. F. SMITH.

NOTE.—The words of "America" were written in 1832 by Samuel F. Smith, then a student for the ministry at Andover (Mass.) Seminary. He found the tune in a book of German songs lent him by Lowell Mason, and liked it well enough to try to write some words for it at once, on a scrap of paper picked up from the table. The song he wrote has become our national hymn.

The tune is very old, and has been used for the national songs of Prussia and England as well as that of America.

Digitized by Google

Old Glory and American Eagle

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER IX

The Founders of the State

ETHAN ALLEN

Ethan Allen was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1737. He was the oldest of eight children, and had little chance to go to school. About 1769 he came to the New Hampshire Grants, living first at Bennington. He loved to be free, and was so strong and bold that he soon was a leader of the people as they stood for their rights against New York State.

Capture of Fort Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen

As the trouble grew, the men in that part of the grants formed a regiment of soldiers, with Ethan Allen as colonel. They were called the "Green Mountain Boys." They made so much work for the New York sheriffs, who came to see about the lands, that the governor of New York

Digitized by Google

offered a reward of one hundred pounds, English money, to any person who would take and give into his hands their leader, Ethan Allen. He came very near being caught more than once, but his quick wit always saved him.

Ethan Allen Statue at Burlington

In 1775 Allen, with eighty-two of his men, crossed Lake Champlain to Ticonderoga, N. Y., and, guided by a boy who knew the fort well, knocked at the door of Captain Delaplace, the British commander. This was about four o'clock on the morning of May 10. The captain came rubbing his sleepy eyes to ask what was wanted. Allen said that the captain must give up the fort "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." These words and the sword that Allen carried and seemed ready to use, did what Allen hoped they would, for Captain Delaplace was frightened and gave up the fort.

Digitized by Google

After this Allen served on the lake and in Canada. In September of this year he was made a prisoner at Montreal, Canada, and taken over to England, but was brought back to New York again and given up to the Americans by the British in exchange for one of their men whom the Americans held. While he was a captive he was treated cruelly, but his wit often helped him out. Once he went up on deck, and the captain, a harsh man, told him to go below, adding that "None but gentlemen should walk that deck." In a little while Allen went up again. The captain was angry when he saw him, and asked him if he had not been told not to come on deck. Allen said, "You told me that none but gentlemen should walk this deck, so I thought it would be a very nice place for me, as I am a gentleman." He gained his point, and went on deck when he wished.

After his return Congress rewarded him for his bravery in captivity. He became once more leader of the people, and did much to help them. He died in 1789 at his home in Burlington. The State has placed a statue of him at the State House at Montpelier, and there is a fine monument at Burlington erected to show that Vermont honors this early leader.

HURRAH FOR OLD ETHAN

REV. C. L. GOODELL

Hurrah for old Ethan,
The hero of Ti!
Whose heart was most dauntless
When danger was nigh.

Digitized by Google

His sword was an army,
  His presence a host,—
Who bolder and braver
  Can chivalry boast?

The lyre of the poet,
  The pen of the sage,
May quicken the spirit,
  Enlighten the age.
Still, the sword of the hero,
  When drawn for the truth,
Is the pride of the aged,
  The glory of youth.

Old Ethan, we love thee,
  Thou valiant and bold;
Thy name shall be spoken
  Where brave deeds are told.
While bright skies bend o'er us,
  And pure waters flow,
In the name of old Ethan
  We'll to victory go.

Then let every freeman
  Remember with joy
The deeds of old Ethan,
  The Green Mountain Boy.
From mountain and valley
  Let patriots cry,—
"Hurrah for old Ethan,
  The hero of Ti!"

Digitized by Google

SETH WARNER

In 1763 Dr. Benjamin Warner moved from Roxbury, then Woodbury, Connecticut, to Bennington. His son Seth was at this time twenty years old. Seth Warner was not less than six feet and two inches tall. He had a large frame and was rather thin in flesh, but very strong and able to endure a great deal. When he went to Bennington there was much game in the woods and he was soon one of the best hunters there.

Benning Wentworth, Royal Governor of New Hampshire from 1741 to 1767

He learned about the trouble with New York and was ready to work with the settlers of the New Hampshire Grants. When the Green Mountain Boys chose Ethan Allen colonel, they chose Seth Warner one of their captains. The New York governor soon saw that he was one of the best leaders of the Green Mountain Boys; but though he offered a reward of fifty pounds for him, he lived safely on his farm in the northwestern part of Bennington, about a mile from the New York line.

Warner had shown what a good leader he was in his work for the Grants, and he was ready to do his best for the country when war began with Great Britain. He took Crown Point the next day after Ethan Allen took Ticonderoga.

Digitized by Google

In 1775 Warner went with his men to Canada. In the winter of 1775-1776 the American army gave up Canada. He helped this time in the long march from Quebec to Ticonderoga, he and his men coming last and picking up those who were sick or wounded and could not get on by themselves.

At Hubbardton in 1777 Warner had almost gained a victory when so many more men came to help the British that it was of no use for the Green Mountain Boys to fight longer that day. He told his men to go to Manchester as best they could and meet him there. Later he was with Stark in the Battle of Bennington.

Hubbardton Battle Monument

But the body, strong as it seemed, could not endure so much without showing it and now Warner had to give up active work. In 1784 he went back to his old home in Connecticut, hoping to be better there, but instead he grew worse and died in December of that year.

People liked him because he was so kind. In war he was cool and careful, and so could be trusted. On a monument placed over his grave these words are found:

> "Full sixteen battles did he fight,
> For to procure his country's right.
> Oh! this great hero, he did fall
> By death, who ever conquers all."

Digitized by Google

REMEMBER BAKER

Remember Baker was a cousin of Ethan Allen, who lived in Connecticut. When he was but a child his father died, and he was put under the care of a man to learn the joiner's trade. Here he learned reading and writing, and some arithmetic, but he seemed not to like his trade very well; at any rate he left it to go to the French and Indian war in 1756 or 1757. His work on Lake George and Lake Champlain showed that he was a very good soldier. Afterwards he lived in Arlington and built there the first grist mill in Vermont north of Bennington.

Old Vermont Mill

He was one of the captains of the Green Mountain Boys, and was one for whom the governor of New York offered a reward of one hundred pounds.

A man by the name of John Monroe wanted the money and with twelve or fifteen Yorkers to help him, went to Baker's house early in the morning,

Digitized by Google

broke down the door, bound Baker and started with him in a sleigh toward Albany. Some of the Green Mountain Boys of Bennington heard about it and started so soon that they reached the Hudson river first and met the men coming with Baker, at which the New Yorkers were so frightened that they left their prisoner and fled.

"Oh! John Monroe came on one day
With all his Yorker train,
And took Remember Baker up,
And—set him down again."
—*Poets and Poetry of Vermont.*

After this Baker and Ira Allen built a block house at the lower falls of the Winooski and Baker's family went there to live. Baker started to build some mills near the falls, but the call came to help in the Revolutionary War.

Baker was with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Later in the year he was shot by an Indian while on his way to Canada to see what the British were doing. So one of Vermont's leaders was taken away early in life, as Baker was not forty years old at the time he died.

Fort Ethan Allen, at Burlington

Digitized by Google

ROBERT COCHRAN

Robert Cochran came from Massachusetts to Bennington about 1768, and from there to Rupert, where he lived on land granted him by New Hampshire. Some New York people claimed a part of his land and land that some of his friends owned, and began to build shanties and live there. Cochran and his friends burned their shanties and drove them away and from that time Cochran worked with the Green Mountain Boys and became one of their captains. A reward of fifty pounds was offered for him by the New York governor.

In 1775, when he heard of the trouble the Tories were making at Westminster, he left his home on the west side of the Green Mountains and reached Westminster within forty-eight hours from the time that messengers had started from the place to arouse their friends. He entered the village armed with pistols and followed by about forty Green Mountain Boys. He asked some of the people why they did not take him and get the money the New York governor offered; then he boasted that he had come to seize all who had helped the sheriff, and that he meant to find out soon "who was for the Lord and who was for Balaam." Being a little excited, he failed to quote his passage correctly, but it did not matter to him.

In May, 1775, Cochran helped Allen at Ticonderoga and Warner at Crown Point. He was afterward made major and served in the eastern part of New York, and in 1778 he was sent into Canada

Digitized by Google

to learn what the British were planning. The British found that he was a spy and offered a large reward for him, so that he had to hide to be safe. One time while hiding in a brush heap he was taken very sick, so hungry and sick that he started for a log cabin in sight for help. As he came near he heard three men and a woman talking about the reward offered for him, and found they were planning to get it. The men started off and he went in, telling the woman who he was and asking her to help him. She gave him food and drink and hid him in the cupboard when the men came back, keeping him until he was able to go on. He got safely back to the American army.

He served during the rest of the war and afterwards lived at Ticonderoga and Sandy Hill. Like many others, he was very poor when the war ended. On his tombstone at Fort Edward we find these words: "In memory of Colonel Robert Cochran, who died July 3, 1812, in the 74th year of his age; a revolutionary officer."

Ruins of Fort Ticonderoga

Digitized by Google

RICHARD WALLACE

In 1777, when Gen. Burgoyne moved with his army to the south end of Lake Champlain, he left nearly a thousand men to guard Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., and Mount Independence, just opposite, in Vermont. When Burgoyne had reached the Hudson river Gen. Lincoln, of the American army, tried to disturb his plans by sending forces down both sides of the lake to attack these places.

As the British held the forts and the lake, it was not easy for the Americans on either side to learn what those on the other side were doing, but at last it became very important to send word over from the west side to Gen. Lincoln on the east side. The officer in charge called his men together, told them what was wanted and asked if any two would try to do it.

Richard Wallace of Thetford and Ephraim Webster of Newbury offered to try, and in the afternoon they went with an officer to high ground near the lake to look out the course they would take among the ships of the enemy to get across. It was very crooked and two miles long. At night they went to the lakeside, took off their clothes, rolling them up with the dispatches for General Lincoln, and tying them to the back of their necks by bands passed around their foreheads, swam off.

They swam so near the ships that they heard the sentinels cry, "All's well." When part way across, the band around Wallace's forehead slipped down to his neck and nearly choked him. He got it back with difficulty. Just as he reached the branches of a fallen tree by the shore he heard

Digitized by Google

Webster say, "Help me, or I shall sink." Wallace found a stick, with which he helped him out. Webster could not stand at first, but Wallace helped him on with his clothes and he was soon able to go.

There were British sentinels along the shore, one of whom hailed them, and they escaped with difficulty. Wallace went ahead, after giving the

Connecticut River at North Thetford

dispatches to Webster, thinking that if he were captured Webster would escape. Soon he was challenged by a sentinel. "Who are you?" he said. The sentinel answered, "A friend." "Whose friend?" said Wallace. "A friend of the Americans," replied the sentinel. "So am I, and I have dispatches for your general." They were shown at once to the general's tent and were well cared for.

Digitized by Google

Before Mr. Wallace went to the army he moved his houshold stuff and his wife from their log house on the west side of Thetford to the east side, where the women and children were collected for safety. Fall came and Mrs. Wallace could get no men to gather her harvest, so many had gone to the war; so when the oats were ripe she went six miles to her old home and mowed and stacked the oats. When the corn was ripe she cut it and put the stalks on top of the oats, and afterwards dug her potatoes and sowed an acre of wheat. Mr. Wallace went home late in the fall, and they lived through the winter in their log house without floor or chimney.

Rutland Valley and Killington Peak

Digitized by Google

BENJAMIN EVEREST

Benjamin Everest was a lieutenant in charge of the fort at Rutland in 1778, when the British came up Lake Champlain to Crown Point to repair the fort there. The Americans wished to learn what repairs the British were making and Lieutenant Everest offered to go and find out. He put on gray clothes, such as the Tories wore, and got work at the fort. In a few days he had learned the plans of the British, and was nearly ready to go away when a Tory who knew him saw him at the fort and got him arrested as a spy.

Everest and other prisoners were put on board a vessel anchored in the middle of the lake near a

Indian · Wampum Belt

floating bridge that extended across it. It was a cold, windy day in November, and a tent was set up on deck for the prisoners. Before night he had hired a soldier to bring him a bottle of liquor and when it was growing dark he gave a drink from it to the sentinel who watched the prisoners and the ship. A while later he asked him again to drink, and to come into the tent where it was warmer, and the sentinel drank and went in. Then Everest went out and took off his clothes, tying them in a bundle on his head, and let himself down by a

Digitized by Google

rope into the water. The water was so cold that he almost cried out when he touched it, but he swam to the bridge, climbed on to it and put on his clothes. He could hardly get them on, it was so cold.

There were British soldiers at the east end of the bridge, and Indians at the west end. He thought it would be easier to get past the Indians and went toward the west. After passing the Indians he fell into a ditch that was full of water, getting very wet; but he went on several miles to a place where there had been a fire and some brands were left. He watched until he was sure there was no one near, then made a good fire and warmed himself and dried his clothes.

In the morning Everest found a man chopping in the woods, whom he knew. The man showed him a hiding place and brought him some food, and after dark in the evening got him a canoe in which he crossed the lake and so went to Castleton.

Digitized by Google

MAJOR WHITCOMB

Major Whitcomb was a hunter who treated kindly the Indians he met. Once in the winter he found an Indian who had broken his gun and had nothing to eat. He took him home and fed him, and after hunting a few weeks he divided the furs with him and sent him away.

During the Revolutionary War the British offered a large reward for Whitcomb's head, and twice as much for his capture, this because of a British general he had shot while serving in the American army.

Indian chisel

For many weeks Whitcomb kept out of the way but was finally seized by Indians while hunting and hurried toward Canada, where the Indians expected to get the reward at a British fort at the head of the St. Francis River. When near this fort Whitcomb saw among them the Indian he had helped when his gun was broken, and made signs to him, but the Indian took no notice of him then.

Indian spear head

At night they camped on an island. Whitcomb was bound to a stake and to two Indians, one each side of him, and it seemed to him there was no chance for escape. About two o'clock some one woke him, touching his lips to show he must not speak, cut his bonds, helped him up and led him to a canoe on the shore. It was the Indian whose gun had been broken. He gave Whitcomb his gun,

Digitized by Google

powder horn and bullet pouch and a bag of meal, saying, "You helped me, I pay you now; go." Whitcomb went as fast as he could until he was safe among his friends in Massachusetts.

DR. JONAS FAY

Dr. Jonas Fay came to Bennington in 1766, from Hardwick, Massachusetts. While in Bennington, he lived on "Blue hill," a mile south of the meeting house. About 1800, he moved to Charlotte and afterwards to Pawlet, finally returning to Bennington for the rest of his life.

While he was fitting to be a doctor, he became skillful in other ways. He had a clear and direct way of talking and writing, and so was a good man to keep important records. He was a person of very decided opinions, and bold in carrying out his plans.

When only nineteen he served as clerk of a Company of troops in the French and Indian War. He was surgeon under Ethan Allen at the capture of Ticonderoga and also surgeon for a time in Colonel Seth Warner's regiment. Most of the time during the Revolutionary War, however, he worked with Thomas Chittenden and Ira Allen for the new State of Vermont.

He died at Bennington in 1818, eighty-two years of age.

Indian Pick

Digitized by Google

THE HEROES OF '76

MARTIN MATTISON

They have gone to their rest, those brave heroes and sages,
Who trod the rough war-path our freedom to gain;
But their deeds were all written on fame's brightest pages,
When a tyrant's rude host were all scattered and slain.

They have gone to their rest as bright stars sink in glory,
And hallow the spot where their valor was shown;
And but few are there left us to tell the glad story,
How victory was gained and the mighty o'erthrown.
They have gone to their rest, 'midst a halo bright shining;
The day-star of hope was their guide through the tomb;
While Columbia's fair daughters their triumphs were singing,
And a nation burst forth from its deep-shrouded gloom!

They have gone to their rest, we no longer behold them,
Though memory their virtues will ever hold dear;
When the deeds of those sires to their sons shall be told them,
In the silence of grief shall descend the warm tear.

Digitized by Google

THE PARSON'S DAUGHTER

JULIA C. R. DORR

"What, ho!" he cried, as up and down
He rode through the streets of Windham town—
"What, ho! for the day of peace is done,
And the day of wrath too well begun!
Bring forth the grain from your barns and mills,
Drive down the cattle from off your hills;
For Boston lieth in sore distress,
Pallid with hunger and long duress:
Her children starve, while she hears the beat
And the tramp of the red-coats in every street!"

"What, ho! What, ho!" Like a storm unspent,
Over the hill-sides he came and went;
And Parson White, from his open door
Leaning bareheaded that August day,
While the sun beat down on his temples gray,
Watched him until he could see no more.
Then straight he rode to the church, and flung
His whole soul into the peal he rung:
Pulling the bell-rope till the tower
Seemed to rock in the sudden shower—

Digitized by Google

The shower of sound the farmers heard,
Rending the air like a living word!
Then swift they gathered with right good-will
From field and anvil, and shop and mill,
To hear what the parson had to say
That would not keep till the Sabbath day.
For only the women and children knew
The tale of the horseman galloping through—
The message he bore as up and down
He rode through the streets of Windham town.

That night, as the parson sat at ease
In the porch, with his Bible on his knees,
(Thanking God that at break of day
Frederic Manning would take his way,
With cattle and sheep from off the hills,
To the starving city where General Gage
Waited unholy war to wage)
His little daughter beside him stood,
Hiding her face in her muslin hood.

Digitized by Google

In her arms her own pet lamb she bore;
As it struggled down to the oaken floor,
"It must go; I must give my lamb," she said,
"To the children that cry for meat and bread,"
Then lifted to his her holy eyes,
Wet with the tears of sacrifice.
"Nay, nay," he answered. "There is no need
That the hearts of babes should ache and bleed.
Run away to your bed, and to-morrow play,
You and your pet, through the live-long day."

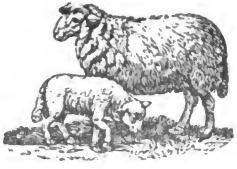
He laid his hand on her shining hair,
And smiled as he blessed her, standing there,
With kerchief folded across her breast,
And her small brown hands together pressed,
A quaint little maiden, shy and sweet,
With her lambkin crouched at her dainty feet.
Away to its place the lamb she led,
Then climbed the stairs to her own white bed,
While the moon rose up and the stars looked down
On the silent streets of Windham town.

But when the heralds of morning came,
Flushing the east with rosy flame,
With low of cattle and scurry of feet,
Driving his herd down the village street,
Young Manning heard from a low stone-wall
A child's voice clearly, yet softly call;
And saw in the gray dusk standing there
A little maiden with shining hair,
While crowding close to her tender side
Was a snow-white lamb to her apron tied.

Digitized by Google

"Oh, wait!" she cried, "for my lamb must go
To the children crying in want and woe.
It is all I have." And her tears fell fast
As she gave it one eager kiss—the last.
"The road will be long to its feet. I pray
Let your arms be its bed a part of the way;
And give it cool water and tender grass
Whenever a wayside brook you pass."
Then away she flew like a startled deer,
Nor waited the bleat of her lamb to hear.

Young Manning lifted his steel blue eyes
One moment up to the morning skies;
Then, raising the lamb to his breast, he strode
Sturdily down the lengthening road.
"Now God be my helper," he cried, "and lead
Me safe with my charge to the souls in need!
Through fire and flood, through dearth and dole,
Though foes assail me and war-clouds roll,
To the city in want and woe that lies
I will bear this lamb as a sacrifice."



Digitized by Google

CHAPTER X

Vermont an Independent State

1. THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.—As the people of Vermont had refused to be governed by New York, they must decide how best to govern themselves. In 1776 delegates were sent from the different towns to a convention held in Dorset, and afterwards conventions were held in Manchester and in other places. One thing done in these conventions was to choose a Committee of Safety to act for the people in carrying on the war. They had authority to call for soldiers and supplies.

Catamount Tavern memorial

The committee met sometimes in Manchester, and more frequently in Bennington, at their headquarters at Catamount Tavern, a hotel kept by Captain Stephen Fay. The sign of the house was a large stuffed catamount, with its teeth grinning towards New York, mounted on a pole 20 feet high. This tavern stood until 1870, when it was accidentally burned.

Digitized by Google

2. THE NEW STATE.—The government of the Committee of Safety did not satisfy the people and a convention was called to form a State constitution. That convention met at Windsor, July 2, and finished its work July 8, 1777. State officers and a legislature were elected under the new constitution, and the new government of Vermont was organized March 12, 1778, with Thomas Chittenden for the first governor and Ira Allen for treasurer.

The courage and firmness of the Vermonters had been rewarded by the formation of a new State, in which they had more freedom than any other people in the world then had.

Old Constitution House, Windsor

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER XI

The New Leaders

THOMAS CHITTENDEN

Thomas Chittenden

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, the first governor of Vermont, was born in East Guilford, Connecticut, January 6, 1730. His father was a farmer and Thomas worked on the farm and attended the common school. It is said that he never cared much for study and spent his spare time in such games as were tests of courage and strength.

This love for excitement led him, when about eighteen years old, to leave home and try his luck at sea. He started as a common sailor on a merchant vessel going to the West Indies. When near the islands trouble came. France and Great Britain were then at war and a French man-of-war, capturing the ship, left the crew without money or friends on one of the islands. With much trouble, Thomas found his way home and was afterwards willing to stay on the land.

In October, 1749, he was married and soon moved to Salisbury, Connecticut, where he held many town offices and was sent to the Connecticut

Digitized by Google

legislature six years by the town. All this time his farm was growing better and he became a wealthy man.

Hearing of the fine farms in the New Hampshire Grants, Mr. Chittenden bought a large tract of land in the town of Williston, and moved to the place in May, 1774. His first work, the building of log house, was quickly done, and his large family soon had a comfortable home.

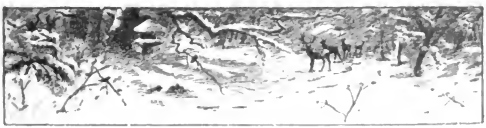
But when our troops fell back from Canada in the spring of 1776, the settlers near Lake Champlain were left without protection from the British army, and life there was not very safe. Mr. Chittenden thought it would be better to go to some place further south for a while, and went on foot to Castleton with his wife and ten children, following marked trees. They carried their goods upon two horses, except their heavy pieces of iron ware, which they had sunk in a duck pond before leaving. Until their return to Williston in 1787, they lived most of the time in Arlington. Mr. Chittenden came to his new home a well-known and able man.

Chittenden thought the best way to settle the question of the ownership of the Grants was to make of them an independent state, and worked hard for this from the first. In 1778 he was chosen the first governor of Vermont, remaining in office, except for one year, until his death. The work of a governor during these years was not easy, for Vermont was having trouble from without and within, but Mr. Chittenden seemed fitted for all this, and led the State through successfully to the

Digitized by Google

peace which followed. His life and public work ended together, August 25, 1797. A recent legislature has appropriated money for a monument to be placed upon his grave in Williston.

His home life was simple. While governor he lived in his log house for some time before he thought he needed a better one. His favorite occupation was farming, and his farm never suffered because of his public work. Visitors as often found him in his fields at work as in his sitting-room, and they were received as cordially in one place as the other. A well-dressed stranger rode up one day, and seeing a man splitting wood by the door, he asked him to be so kind as to hold his horse a few minutes while he went in to see the governor. The man came promptly to hold the horse. But think how surprised the stranger must have been when he was told, after many polite bows and inquiries about Mr. Chittenden, that the man who held his horse by the bits was the governor himself.



Digitized by Google

IRA ALLEN

Ira Allen

IRA ALLEN, a younger brother of Ethan Allen, was born in Cornwall, Connecticut, in 1751. He received a good education in the common school. He was thick set, of middle height, with a red face and large black eyes; very polite in manner and an easy talker and writer. When twenty-one years old he came to the Grants, and went in the fall of 1772, with his cousin, Remember Baker, and five other men, to the lower falls of the Winooski.

They looked about, and after driving away some New York people who were starting to live there, Baker and one man went back in the boat, while Allen and the others stayed to learn more of the country. But they did not find as much to eat as they expected, and started for Pittsford, seventy miles away.

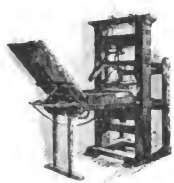
They reached Pittsford very tired and hungry, after travelling four days through the woods, crossing brooks, rivers and mountains, with only one dinner and three partridges for five men. Mr. Allen, in his History of Vermont, tells what happened here. They were fed with bread, pudding, mutton and turnips. One man ate too much, and soon fell asleep. He was rolled over and over and carried about for an hour in the attempt to wake

Digitized by Google

him up, and if they had not worked over him so carefully, he never would have waked from his sleep. Mr. Allen adds that this should warn men not to eat too much when very hungry and tired.

Ira Allen and some other men afterwards bought about three hundred thousand acres of land lying between Ferrisburg and the Canada line, near Lake Champlain. Ira managed the business, and finally owned most of the land. He lived at the falls in Colchester upon a hill which sloped eastward to the river. This slope was Mrs. Allen's garden, which was famous for its fruit and flowers.

At the falls, Mr. Allen built a dam, two saw-mills, a grist-mill, and two forges with a furnace. He kept a ferry above the falls, and built a schooner on the river below. He afterwards built mills at other places on his lands.



Early printing press, now preserved in the Capitol at Montpelier

It will be remembered that soon after the Revolutionary War began, Ethan Allen was taken captive and Baker was shot. Warner and Cochran joined the Continental army, and Thomas Chittenden and Ira Allen became the leaders of the State. Perhaps as much of its success is due to them as to those who served upon the battle field. Allen was just the man to meet and answer difficult questions, and he had many such to answer.

In 1795, Allen went to Europe on business. He met with trouble in England and had to stay five

Digitized by Google

years, so that, on his return, he found his business here so broken up that he was a poor man, and almost without a friend. He went to Philadelphia, and lived there until his death in 1814. His body lies in a public burial ground of that city, but no stone was placed above it and no one can point out the grave.

A river ferry

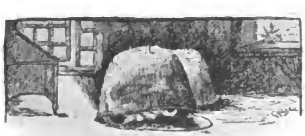
Digitized by Google

CHAPTER XII

Making New Homes in the Woods of Vermont

1. THE COOLEYS.—In the summer of 1767, two brothers, Gideon and Benjamin Cooley, went to Pittsford from Greenwich, Massachusetts, to make a home in the forest. They took with them their food, axes, a shovel and hoe, and one horse.

They first made a rude shelter while clearing the land, and soon built a log house. Here they lived during the summer, mostly on game and fish, going back to Greenwich for the winter. Early in May of the next year they returned to Pittsford, bringing with them seeds from which they raised corn, potatoes and other vegetables; and in May, Gideon brought his wife and five children to their new home. They packed their few pieces of furniture in sacks and carried them upon the backs of horses.



After a very busy summer, the family passed a comfortable winter, living on the vegetables they had raised, and wild meat, doing their cooking in a small iron kettle brought from Greenwich. In the spring they gathered maple sugar

Digitized by Google

They made their sap-spouts, and small troughs from split logs, but had to go to Bennington to get kettles in which to boil the sap.

The snow was so deep that the horse could not go, so Gideon went on snow shoes, making the journey easily with no load to carry, but after buying the kettles in Bennington, he found that the snow crust would not bear him up with both. He would not give up, so carried one kettle a short distance ahead, put it down, and went back and got the other, doing this over and over again until he fin-

Vermont in winter

ally reached his home in Pittsford with his two kettles. We hope he made enough sugar to be well paid for his trouble in procuring them.

2. DANIEL HALL.—Daniel Hall bought land of Doctor Arnold in St. Johnsbury and lived on it one year, but neglected to get any written proof of his ownership. Dr. Arnold died and Hall could get no deed, but one hundred acres of land in Lyn-

Digitized by Google

don was given him instead, and the next morning, Mr. Hall packed his wife and household goods on a hand-sled and drew them to his new land on the snow-crust.

There he unloaded them in the snow, made a fire, and before sundown had built a wigwam and moved in. They had nothing to eat, and the next morning he started out with his gun and soon shot a moose. He cut out some steak and carried it to the wigwam, where his wife cooked it by putting pieces on a forked stick and holding them over the fire. After breakfast, Mr. Hall brought in the moose and then carried its skin and a part of the meat to St. Johnsbury, where he sold them and bought potatoes, meal and salt to carry home.

3. OLIVER LUCE.—Oliver Luce and his wife Susannah started from Hartland in the winter with a two-horse team, to settle on land already selected in Stowe. At Waterbury they found that the road went no further; but as they very much wanted to be the first settlers and knew of other people who were on their way to the same town they did not wait long. Loading some bedding and a few other necessaries on a hand-sled, they left the rest and went on to their land, six miles through the pathless woods. In a few days they had made a comfortable shelter. Another family came into town the day after Mr. Luce's arrival.

4. RODOLPHUS REED.—Rodolphus Reed came from Massachusetts to Westfield, bringing his family and goods in a two-horse wagon. At Craftsbury his wife was taken sick, and it was late in November before she was well enough to

Digitized by Google

go on. A deep snow had come. Mr. Reed changed his wagon for a sleigh and started with his wife and a babe two weeks old, thinking they would reach the place before night. They had not gone far when Judge Olds of Westfield, who was returning home on horseback, overtook them. He said he feared they would not get through that day, but that he would go on and send help as soon as he could.

Mr. Reed had just crossed a high hill when night came on. They made a fire and stayed in the woods. The next day they reached the part of the valley where the village of Lowell now is, and spent the next night in a shanty having three sides of logs and a bark roof. For food and drink they had only salt mutton and whiskey. Early the next morning men and teams from Westfield met them and helped them to their home.

5. COLONEL DAVIS.—Colonel Jacob Davis, with two men and one horse, started from Brookfield for Montpelier, on the third day of May, 1787. All four were loaded with as much food, tools and bedding as they could well carry. They went over the hills by a bridle path, which afterward became a part of the stage road between Burlington and Windsor.

Their shelter in Montpelier at first was a shanty built by hunters a few years before. Their first work was to clear a spot for a house and build a log house thirty-two feet long by sixteen wide. In ten days it was all done, except the floors and a chimney, and they moved into it. At that time two sons of Colonel Davis joined the party, bring-

Digitized by Google

ing another horse, and the work of clearing the land was begun in good earnest.

They cut the trees on twenty acres; and while they were drying, to burn later, Colonel Davis went to Arlington to a meeting of the proprietors of Montpelier,—and Pearly Davis, one of the two who went from Brookfield with the colonel, went to complete the survey of the town, leaving the other three to go on with the clearing.

Their way of living during the summer was really very comfortable. For beds they spread blankets on hemlock boughs, laid along the side of their unfloored house. At first they had no fire-place in the house, because they had found no stones to make one, but in the course of the summer they found a quantity of loose slate stones and at once built a chimney in the center of the house, with a fire-place on each side, to warm the two rooms into which the house was to be divided. They built this up to the level of the chamber floor and then let the smoke find its way out through an opening in the roof. They had an iron kettle, a frying-pan and a bake-pan, so that they could boil vegetables, boil or bake beans, fry pork, fish and wild meat, and make "johnny-cake." They carried their flour to a woman living in Middlesex, who made bread for them.

The streams were filled with trout, and there was plenty of game in the woods. The first morning after he reached camp, Jacob Davis, one of the Colonel's sons, went to the river and caught more trout in half an hour, with salt pork for bait, than five hungry men could eat for breakfast. There was no lack of food that first summer.

Digitized by Google

In the autumn Colonel Davis finished his house by topping out his chimney, digging a cellar, laying floors, putting in doors and windows and building an oven. For floors he cut straight basswood logs to the right length and split them into thick planks, which he trimmed and smoothed with an axe and laid on sleepers. The oven he built outside the house, but close to it, so that by cutting a hole in the wall he had the mouth of the oven in the kitchen. When winter came the house had been completed and he moved his family from Brookfield into it.

One of the speckled beauties found in our Vermont trout streams

One day in the winter two men, who were crossing the Worcester mountain on snow shoes, found a yard of five moose, so shut in by the deep crusted snow that they were able to kill them all. They carried as much of the meat as they could to the home of Colonel Davis, telling the boys they might have the rest if they would go and get it. So one of them went to the spot with a bag of salt, cut a hemlock tree and made a trough in the body of it, salted the meat in the trough, and pinned a slab over it. When the snow was gone in the spring, he went with a horse and brought home salt meat enough to last the family all summer.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Old-fashioned spinning wheel

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER XIII

How the First Settlers Lived—Early Vermont Life

1. FOOD.—The food of the first settlers in this country was not just like ours. They raised corn, beans, pumpkins, wheat, rye, turnips, parsnips, beets, and some other kinds of grain and vegetables. They ate bean porridge a great deal, made by boiling beans with meat or vegetables. In the winter, enough would be made at once to last a week, and sometimes it would get to be "nine days old." It was eaten for breakfast, and often for supper. For dinner they would have boiled meat and vegetables. Turnips and parsnips were the most common vegetables at first. Potatoes were introduced from Ireland in 1719, almost one hundred years after the coming of the Pilgrims to Plymouth, and thirty years after the settlement of Vernon. In Haverhill, Mass., the first year that potatoes were planted the people found only the potato balls. They found the potatoes when they plowed the next spring. We may suppose that potatoes were brought to Vernon about the time Fort Dummer was built.

Pork was the meat most used, but beef, mutton, game and fish were common. People lived sometimes very far from mills for making meal and flour, and they had to carry their corn or other grain a long way, on their backs in summer and

Digitized by Google

on hand-sleds in winter, to get it ground, or make large mortars from hard wood logs, and after drying their grain very thoroughly, pound it into meal.

2. HOW JOHN SPAFFORD WENT TO MILL.—John Spafford, the first settler in Cambridge, lived in a log house beside the Lamoille River. One day in winter he took a bag of corn on a hand-sled and drew it, on the ice of the river where he could, to the nearest mill to be ground. The mill was at Colchester Falls, twenty-five miles off. On the way home, he became very tired and hungry. He stopped and made a fire, wet up some of the meal in the mouth of his bag and baked a cake, then went on again.

Lamoille River, near Johnson

His wife Sarah waited a long time for him that evening, but as he did not come she lay down, and as she slept she dreamed that Mr. Spafford was calling her. She awoke and looked and listened, but she could not see nor hear anything of him. Soon she slept again, and dreamed a second time that he was calling. Then she rose and with a lighted torch went to the river bank, where she found him, unable to get up the bank with his load.

3. EARLY CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.—The first effort of the early Vermont settlers was to provide shelter and food for their families;

Digitized by Google

as soon as these were secured, care must be taken for clothing. For the most part they wore linen and woolen clothes. For linen they raised flax, which grows very much like grain but is pulled up by the roots instead of being cut. After the dirt has been carefully shaken from the roots, the stalks are spread upon the grass until the softer parts have become brittle; they are then taken up and broken in pieces, clearing away the long fibres, to be spun into yarn, from which linen cloth is woven. The spinning, coloring and weaving, both of the linen and of wool from their sheep, were done by the women of the household. Flax was spun on a small wheel and the wool on a large one. These wheels were found in almost every house after a beginning had been made.

Boots and shoes were not easy to get at first. Men and boys often went barefoot in the summer, and sometimes the women and girls. The men sometimes wore moccasins made of untanned skins. Later, boots and shoes were made from the skins of animals raised on the farm, and made into leather at the tannery near by. The shoemaker would often go from house to house, carrying his tools, and work at his bench in the kitchen until he had made boots and shoes to last that family for a year.

4. HOUSES.—Nearly all the people lived in log houses at first. When well made, these were warm and comfortable, but they were not well lighted or furnished. A split log, with holes bored in the round side, and sticks put in for legs, would serve for a table, and blocks would do for chairs.

Digitized by Google

One family in Newbury built their first shanty over a large stump and used the stump for a table.

After they had built saw mills and could have boards, the people began to build frame houses, and to have more and better furniture. Many of the chairs, tables and bureaus that have come down to us from that early time are found to have been not only durable, but well made.

5. WILD ANIMALS.—While the wild animals were useful for their skins, and some of them for their meat, they were very troublesome. The wolves were fond of mutton and the bears of fresh pork and green corn. Colonel Davis of Montpelier made yards with strong, high walls of logs, into which he drove his cattle and sheep for the night.

Old-style Horseshoe

Joel Strong of Thetford planted his corn, and as soon as it ripened the bears came to feed on it. For a while Mr. Strong let the bears have their way, but when it looked as though they would spoil the whole crop, he undertook to protect his field, and one night when the moon shone bright, he went with his gun to see who should have the corn.

He soon heard the bears cracking the ears, and went carefully toward them until he could see plainly enough to shoot, when he took aim and fired. All but one ran and he ran after them until they climbed a tree at the edge of the woods. As he could not see clearly enough to take a sure aim at them, he made a fire at the foot of the tree and watched the rest of the night.

Digitized by Google

When it was light in the morning he saw the two big bears, sitting on the large branches of the tree, and taking good aim he shot one that fairly jarred the ground as it fell. The other climbed higher up while Mr. Strong was loading his gun, but that one came down, too, from a well-aimed shot; and when he went back to the corn field he found a

A Vermont black bear

large bear lying dead there. The three bear skins and the meat paid well for all the corn that had been spoiled, and his field was not troubled any more that season.

Bear hunting was not always so profitable. Once when John Strong and a Mr. Smalley of Addison were rowing across Lake Champlain from Chimney Point, they saw an animal swim-

Digitized by Google

ming in the lake, and thinking it a deer, they rowed towards it; but when they came near, it proved to be a large bear. They had nothing to kill it with but an axe, but did not like to turn back, so Strong stood in the bow of the boat ready to knock the bear on the head with an axe, and Smalley rowed the boat. Strong struck the bear's head as hard as he could, but it seemed hardly to feel the blow. Turning quickly, it put its paws on the boat, tipping it over, and then climbed upon the end of it.

Smalley was not a very good swimmer, and as the bear was very quiet, he thought he might hold on to the other end of the boat until it floated to the shore; but the bear would have no passengers with him, and the men had to swim to the nearest land, each with the help of an oar. The boat floated to the shore and the bear landed and went on his way, giving the men a chance to row home, after a long tramp to get the boat. They had had a good ducking and lost their axe, but they had learned something about bears.

An old-fashioned oven

Digitized by Google

A Vermont trout stream

Digitized by Google

Dr. Williams' Fish Story

Williams' History of Vermont

The small fish in Vermont streams increase in number very fast. At Tinmouth, in Rutland county, is a brook from twenty to thirty feet wide and only two or three feet deep, once the home of trout and suckers of common size and number.

In the early days a dam was built across this stream to furnish water power for a saw-mill, forming a very large pond on land that had never been tilled, and in two or three years there were so many fish in the pond that the fish could be seen in the spring at the head swimming one over another in great numbers. It was so full that there were no places in which the fish could hide, and they were easily caught in nets or even in the hands. Fishermen often caught a bushel of fish at a time. Besides increasing so rapidly in number, they also grew to be more than twice as large as they were before the dam was built.

The rich land at the bottom of the pond must have been the cause of this increase in size and number.

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER XIV

Our Primitive Customs

Henry K. Adams, St. Albans

1. CHURCH AFFAIRS.—Our primitive customs were similar to those in other settlements in the New England States. Stray cattle, etc., were advertised from the door of the meeting house by the tithing-man, who also preserved order in meeting time. If boys were detected in laughing or in

First meeting-house in Vermont

play during the sermon, they were walked up by the ear to the front seat.

If any one was sick in the society, the minister would notify the congregation before the sermon and ask what persons would take their turn in watching through the week. If the head of a

Digitized by Google

family was sick, the neighbors would do his work for him.

2. SOCIAL CUSTOMS.—In many places, in early times, when a lady gave a party to her neighbors, they brought their spinning-wheels and spun in the yard until early candle light.

If a man had a "bee" to gather his crops, the refreshments would be corn whisky or new rum, with cold pork, and johnny-cake made from corn, mashed in a "plumping mill," which was a log sawed off and hollowed out at the top for the purpose.

3. FOOD.—Brown bread, gingerbread, pork and beans, and pies, were baked in brick ovens instead of stoves. All these were shoveled in and out by a long iron-handled shovel. Meats and vegetables were stewed together in iron pots suspended on cranes that swung in large open fire places.

Old-fashioned weaving room

Table cutlery and crockery were almost unknown, especially plates. Ham and eggs, pork and beans, were cut up together, and the family all ate from the same dish, called a trencher.

4. LIGHTING AND HEATING.—The mode of lighting our early homes was not as fine as at the present time, but "the humble rush," soaked in grease and stuck in a piece of wood or half a potato, shed its rays upon happy hearthstones

Digitized by Google

and shone upon honest faces; and the tallow candles in iron candlesticks, that were used later, shed a serene light upon the walls of our early log cabins and gladdened the hearts of their inmates. Then came oil, in lamps of tin and glass, followed by camphene, kerosene, gas, and finally electricity.

Before matches were invented, it took considerable skill to start a new fire. Nearly every family was provided with a pocket sun-glass, or with a tinder-box filled either with flax soaked in pitch-pine, balsam, or with punk gathered from decayed logs, which were set on fire by a spark struck from a piece of flint. Later they used strips of cedar, called lamp lighters, which were dipped in brimstone and would quickly ignite at the touch of a burning stick or coal of fire. Then came the old "loco-foco" matches, and now we have our safety and parlor matches.

Borrowing fire, before the invention of matches

5. OTHER OLD CUSTOMS.—It was most common to travel on horseback, and sometimes the wife sat behind her husband on a cushion called a pillion. Thus they would travel long distances to church, market or social gathering.

The pipes of the early settlers were home-made of cobs or freestone, with elder stems. Dried

Digitized by Google

mullein leaves mixed with mint were quite generally used instead of tobacco, and the women often smoked as well as the men.

The dead were borne to the grave in a lumber wagon or on ox sleds, frequently wrapped in buffalo robes. Now all is changed, and each year brings its advance in every department of our life.

Old Vermont Church

Digitized by Google

Extract from "Uncle Lisha's Shop"

Rowland Robinson

SAM LOVELL hunted bee trees one afternoon. He had found two trees and had cut the letters "S. L." deep in the bark when it was time to go home. He took his course through the pathless woods, stopping now and then to rest on a log or knoll that seemed with its cushion of moss to be set on purpose for him.

During one of these halts, when half way through the woods, he heard a cry so strange that he paused to listen. Once more the wail struck his ear; whether far away, or only faint and near, he could not tell. "Well," said he, "it may be a panther, or perhaps it's nothing but a blue-jay that has struck a new noise," and he went on, pausing a little at times to locate the voice, which finally ceased.

"If I had a gun, I'd go and see what kind of a creature is making it," he said; then half forgot it. He had come to where he got glimpses of the broad daylight through the forest's western border, and where long glints of the western sun gilded patches of ferns and wood plants and last year's sere leaves.

His quick wood-sight fell upon a little bright colored Indian basket overturned in a tuft of ferns. There were a few blackberries in it and others spilled beside it. "Why," he said, picking it up,

Digitized by Google

"that is the basket I gave little Polly Purington last year! It hasn't been dropped long, for the berries are fresh and there is a leaf that is scarcely wilted. She dropped it, for there are some puckerberries, and no one but a child would pick them. How came the little thing away up here?"

Then he heard men's voices calling and answering in the woods far away to his left. "She is lost!" he cried, "and that was she I heard. What a fool I am!" He dropped his bee box, marking the spot with a glance, and sped back into the forest.

He spent no time in looking for traces of the child's passage here, but hurried back to the place from which the strange cry had seemed to come, listening as he glided silently along. He knew that if she had not sunk down with fright, she would be circling away after the manner of lost persons, from where he had heard her.

He moved more slowly now, and scanned every foot of forest floor about him. He at last saw a broken-down stock of ginseng, its red berries crushed by a foot-step, and found on a bush beyond, a thread of calico, then a small foot-print in the mold. He was sure of her course now, and thought she could not be far off.

He did not call, for he knew with what terror even men are sometimes crazed when lost in the woods, when familiar sounds are strange and terrible. While for a moment he stood listening, he heard a sudden swish of the leaves and crash of undergrowth, and then caught sight of a wild

Digitized by Google

little form scurrying and tumbling through the green and gray haze of shrubs and saplings.

He never stalked a November partridge so carefully as he went forward now. Not a twig snapped under his foot, nor branch sprang backward with a swish louder than the beat of an owl's wing. There was no sign in glance or motion that he saw, as he passed it, the terror-stricken little face that stared out from a thicket of yew.

Sure now that she was within reach, he turned slowly and said softly, "Why, Sis, is this you? Don't you know me, Sam Lovell? Here is your little basket that you dropped down yonder, but I am afraid the berries are all spilled." And then he had her sobbing and moaning in his strong arms.

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER XV

Early Schools

1. COLLEGES.—The University of Vermont at Burlington was incorporated in 1791, and Middlebury College in 1800. Eight county grammar schools and academies had been incorporated in 1800.

2. GUILFORD AND BENNINGTON.—Public schools were established in all the towns soon

Old court-house and church at Bennington Center

after their settlement. The proprietors of Guilford set apart 350 acres of land for the support of schools, before a settlement was begun. The people of Bennington had school districts and voted a school tax two years after the first clearings were made in the woods.

Digitized by Google

3. OTHER SCHOOL DISTRICTS.—In 1773, the people of Chester voted to build a school house, twenty-two feet long by eighteen feet wide. The first school house in South Randolph is described as twenty-one feet long by sixteen feet wide, with three windows; and only a few years later, another school house was built there, as they then had more than eighty pupils in their school and must have a larger house. It was made twenty-four by eighteen feet, with seven windows, each having twenty lights of glass, six by eight inches. The schools were large in numbers because families were large. In one district in Clarendon, about 1797, eight families sent ninety-nine children to the district school.

Original building of the University of Vermont

4. THE TEACHER'S PAY. — Mr. Matthew Sterling taught school in a log house at Salisbury until a new school house could be built. Money was scarce then and the people paid their school master in work, clearing the school master's land or sowing his seed, while the children were learning to read and write.

In 1798, the people in a school district in Windham voted to pay the school mistress fifty cents a week, in salts at three and one-third cents a pound,

Digitized by Google

butter at twelve and one-half cents a pound, wheat at fifty-four cents a bushel, rye at sixty-seven cents a bushel, or corn at fifty cents a bushel. As school was then kept six days a week, the teacher earned four pounds of butter, or perhaps fifteen pounds of salts, for a week's pay. The "salts" were potassium salts, or lye, made by draining water through ashes and boiling it down as sap is

Old school-room

boiled into sugar. It was used for soda, and in making soap. It was with such salts as these that the people of Dummerston paid for their powder and lead and flints in 1774.

5. THE STUDIES.—Not as many branches of study were taught in the old times as now. Reading, writing, and arithmetic to the rule of three, or proportion, were thought to be enough, though some woman teachers taught the girls sewing.

Digitized by Google

6. LIFE OF A TEACHER.—If the children did not have as good school houses when the country was new as they have now, neither did teachers or scholars have as comfortable homes. Miss Lydia Chamberlin came from Litchfield, Connecticut, to Newbury, to visit her uncle, who kept a ferry between Newbury, Vermont, and Haverhill, New Hampshire, making most of the journey on the ice of the Connecticut river. At Newbury things were so different from what she had been accustomed to in her home, that she hardly knew how to stay even for one night, but she soon began to like the way they lived there. In all her life she had attended school but one half day, but by her own efforts she had become able to read and write and had learned a little of arithmetic, and the next summer she stayed and taught the district school. As there was no looking-glass in the house, when she dressed for school or for meeting on pleasant mornings, she would go down to the ferry and look over the side of the boat into the water to see if her toilet was properly made.

Horn book—the earliest reading book

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER XVI

Two Early Vermont Judges

1. NATHANIEL CHIPMAN.—One of the early leaders in Vermont was Nathaniel Chipman. His first home was in Salisbury, Connecticut. His father was a Puritan, very strict in his control of home affairs. Early rising and retiring was the rule for all in the family. The long winter even-

The kind of money used in 1776

ings were spent in reading books from the town library and long talks about what had been read.

Chipman's father was both blacksmith and farmer, so some of his six sons helped him in the shop, while others, and Nathaniel among them, did the work of the farm. When twenty years old, he began to fit for college, reciting to the pastor at

Digitized by Google

Salisbury, and entered Yale college the next year, 1773. Having a sound mind in a sound body and a regular way of doing all his work, he was able to do more than the others of his class.

In the spring of 1777, he left his study to join the Revolutionary army and was one of those who spent that hard winter at Valley Forge. The pay of the soldiers was so small then that they could not live unless they had money of their own to help them; having no such money, Nathaniel Chipman left the army in the fall of 1778 and went to Connecticut to study law. From Connecticut he came to Tinmouth, Vermont, where his father was then living. The leading men of Vermont saw his ability and welcomed him as one who would help them work for the new State. He was known now as Judge Chipman.

Judge Chipman was Vermont senator in Congress for six years. Even while busy with public duties, he found time to write, and his Principles of Government made him famous in both America and Europe.

He lived to be ninety years old, spending the latter part of his life quietly at Tinmouth, when deafness kept him from public duty. The State has honored the memory of this learned leader by a monument placed at Tinmouth in 1873.

2. THEOPHILUS HARRINGTON.—On a sunny hillside in the town of Clarendon is Chippenhook cemetery. As the traveler rounds the hill, he sees a tall monument towering above the others, bearing the letter H, and learns upon going nearer that he is gazing upon the monument

Digitized by Google

placed by the State of Vermont in honor of Judge Theophilus Harrington.

Judge Harrington was born in Rhode Island in 1762, and came to Clarendon in 1785. He was a farmer, but held many public offices also, and became famous as a judge of the supreme court. Many stories are told of his odd ways and sayings. It is said that he used to go into court barefooted.

Monument erected by the State at the grave of Judge Harrington

He served as judge in many cases in which the right of a person to the land he was living on was questioned. In order to prove his right to the land the person had to trace his title back to some one to whom the colonial governor of New Hampshire had granted land, and whose name was in the charter of the town. This was called tracing to the original proprietor or first owner.

One time a different kind of a case came before the judge. A slave had escaped and been captured, and the owner asked for a warrant which

Digitized by Google

would give him power to take the slave back. The escape of the slave was described and the master showed a bill of sale of the slave, and back of that, of the slave's mother. But the judge only said, "You do not go back to the original proprietor." The coolness of the judge tried the patience of the other party, who asked, "What, then, would your honor have?" "A bill of sale from God Almighty" was the prompt reply. As no such paper could be shown, the trembling negro was, by order of court, set free.

People in England heard of this reply and placed a tablet in Westminster Abbey in honor of the Vermont judge who thought it not right for any man to own a slave.

On the monument at Chippenhook these words are found:

JUDGE THEOPHILUS HARRINGTON.

1762. 1813.

ERECTED BY THE STATE,

1886.

Digitized by Google

Little Jerry the Miller

John G. Saxe

Beneath the hill you may see the mill
Of wasting wood and crumbling stone;
The wheel is dripping and clattering still,
But Jerry, the miller, is dead and gone.

Year after year, early and late,
Alike in summer and winter weather,
He pecked the stones and calked the gate,
And mill and miller grew old together.

"Little Jerry!"—'twas all the same,
They loved him well who called him so;
And whether he'd ever another name,
Nobody ever seemed to know.

'Twas "Little Jerry, come grind my rye,"
And "Little Jerry, come grind my wheat;"
And "Little Jerry" was still the cry,
From matron bold and maiden sweet.

'Twas "Little Jerry" on every tongue,
And so the simple truth was told;
For Jerry was little when he was young,
And Jerry was little when he was old.

But what in size he chanced to lack,
That Jerry made up in being strong;
I've seen a sack upon his back
As thick as the miller, and quite as long.

Digitized by Google

Always busy, and always merry,
  Always doing his very best,
A notable wag was little Jerry,
  Who uttered well his standing jest.

How Jerry lived is known to fame,
  But how he died there's none may know;
One autumn day the rumor came,
  "The brook and Jerry are very low."

And then 'twas whispered, mournfully,
  The leech had come, and he was dead,
And all the neighbors flocked to see;
  "Poor little Jerry!" was all they said.

They laid him in his earthy bed,
  His miller's coat his only shroud;
"Dust to dust," the parson said,
  And all the people wept aloud.

For he had shunned the deadly sin,
  And not a grain of over-toll
Had ever dropped into his bin,
  To weigh upon his parting soul.

Beneath the hill there stands the mill,
  Of wasting wood and crumbling stone;
The wheel is dripping and clattering still,
  But Jerry, the miller, is dead and gone.

[NOTE.—Perhaps it may add to the interest of this selection to state that the description, both of the man and the mill, is quite true. "Little Jerry" was a small Frenchman of great strength, wit and good nature, for many years a miller for the writer's father in Highgate, Vermont. His surname was written "Goodheart" in the mill books.]

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER XVII

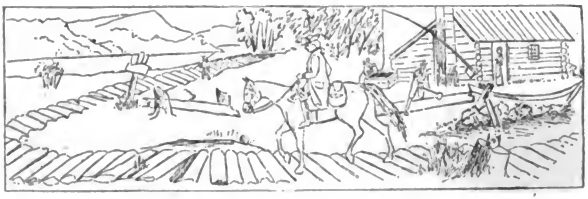
Vermont at the Close of the Revolutionary War

1. VERMONT BECOMES A STATE.—In 1783, when the Revolutionary war closed, Vermont had her own government and was not in debt, taxes were low, and there was a great deal of good land for sale. Many settlers began coming in. The people did not much desire now to be admitted to the United States, although before this they had more than once asked Congress for admission, but in a few years the people of New York, who had opposed Vermont, gave up their claims there, and in 1791, one hundred years after the settlement at Vernon, and three hundred years after the discovery of America by Columbus, Vermont was admitted to the Union.

2. GROWTH OF VERMONT.—Vermont was growing very rapidly then. The State had twice as many people in 1800 as in 1790. There was work for all to do; new houses, barns, mills, and buildings of every kind were needed. New farms were to be cut out of the woods and more land was to be cleared on the old farms. Roads and bridges were to be made.

3. THE MAILS.—The mail routes show us something about the roads of that time. In 1791, Vermont had her own postoffices, at Bennington,

Digitized by Google

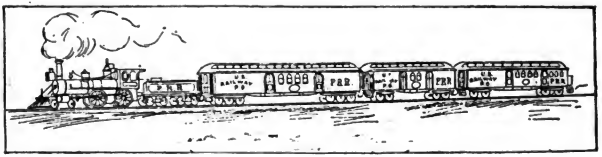


Ye faste maile of ye Olden Tyme

Rutland, Brattleboro, Windsor, and Newbury, and Anthony Haswell of Bennington was postmaster general. The mail routes were from Bennington to Rutland; from Bennington to Newbury, through Brattleboro and Windsor; and from Bennington to Albany, N. Y., where the Vermont mail route was connected with that of the United States.

Over each of these routes the mail was carried once a week by a rider on horseback. At that time the United States had only seventy-five post-offices, making eighty for the United States and Vermont together. There are now more than five hundred postoffices in Vermont and more than seventy-five thousand in the entire United States.

4. LAKE TRANSPORTATION.—The steamer Vermont, the second successful steamboat ever



The Fast Mail of to-day

Digitized by Google

built, was in use on Lake Champlain before the war of 1812. Soon afterwards this lake had the

Collecting United States Mail on a country road

finest steamboats in the world, and the sailing vessels were gradually displaced by them.

Public libraries were established very early in many towns.

Digitized by Google

Brookfield Library

Mrs. Luna Sprague Peck

1. SETTLEMENT.—The first settlement in Brookfield was made in 1779, by Captain Shubel Cross, who cleared a portion of the fertile land in the beautiful valley of the second branch of the White river. Mrs. Cross received one hundred acres of land from the town as the first woman to settle within its limits. For several years this family were the only settlers, but others came in very rapidly during the next few years, mostly from Connecticut; a resolute, capable, hardy and God-fearing band of men and women.

> And the people grew in numbers;
> Whirring mills upon the streams
> Roused the slumber of the valley
> Into more ambitious dreams.

2. THE LIBRARY.—The people of Brookfield felt the need of improvement in reading and education, and fourteen years after the first settlement, when the population of the town numbered four hundred and but few small settlements had been made in the adjoining towns, articles of agreement constituting the Public Library of Brookfield were made, and signed with forty-eight names.

> For those sturdy sun-burned toilers,
> Thirsting for a wider culture
> Than their well-read books afforded,
> Met in council with their pastor.

Digitized by Google

Long and earnest was the meeting
Of those leaders, clad in homespun,
But the germ was firmly rooted,
Watched and ever wisely tended,
That has rendered glad fruition
To the century that followed.
In the constitution drafted,
Read and signed by every member,
Each was pledged to rule his conduct,
Use his influence in dealing
That in all things so relating
"Piety might be promoted
And the furtherance of knowledge."

Sixteen shillings—two dollars and sixty-seven cents—was the first fee for membership, and the sole financial basis of the library for a long time. The records of the library show that not a single regular meeting of its members has been omitted in the one hundred and four years of its existence, a record of which its members are justly proud.

3. BROOKFIELD'S CONTRIBUTION.—The population of Brookfield steadily increased until 1840, when its highest mark of 1789 inhabitants was reached. Since that time it has decreased in about the same proportion, the census of 1890 showing but 991. The influence of the public library is shown in the fact that twenty men of Brookfield have prepared for the ministry, and as many for the other professions, while more than seventy young persons have graduated from our State normal schools. During the civil war, Brookfield placed one hundred and fifty men in the field.

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER XVIII

The War of 1812

1. OPENING OF THE WAR.—There was little to call the attention of the people of Vermont to national affairs until the second war with Great Britain, which began in 1812 and continued for more than two years. Three thousand men from Vermont were called for by the government and furnished by the State at the beginning of the war, and many more went before the war closed.

A large number of Green Mountain Boys were in the several divisions of the American army that were stationed in and near Vermont, and as far west as the Niagara river, where they did good service under General Winfield Scott.

2. THE VERMONT SOLDIERS.—How the Vermont soldiers were regarded by their officers we may learn from the testimony of General Scott. Several years after the war, in 1840, there was a dispute between Great Britain and the United States over the boundary between Maine and Canada, and troops were stationed near the line on each side. General Scott commanded the American forces in Maine. When on his way to join his troops, he stopped at Richmond, Vermont. It was muster day, and all the militia of the western part of the State had met at Richmond and were drilling on the meadow under the command of General Coleman. General Scott inquired if any of the

Digitized by Google

Vermont soldiers who fought with him at Lundy's Lane near Niagara Falls were there, and was told of one, Sergeant William Humphrey, who lived at Richmond.

Mr. Humphrey was soon found and brought to General Scott, and a large crowd gathered to hear what would be said. Each knew the other at once, and they grasped hands like brothers, tears of joy flowing freely down their cheeks as they recalled scenes of the past. General Scott inquired for all his old comrades, and told how bravely they had fought against the best soldiers of England.

After he had praised them all, Mr. Humphrey said to him, "There is one name you have forgotten to mention." "Whom have I forgotten?" said General Scott, and Humphrey replied, "The bravest of them all—one Winfield Scott."

3. THE EFFECT ON TRADE.—The course of trade in the northwestern part of the State was much changed by the War of 1812. People near Lake Champlain had traded a good deal with Montreal and Quebec until the war stopped them. When the war closed they had formed the habit of trading with the merchants of Troy, Albany and New York and kept it.

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER XIX

The Early Nineteenth Century

1. CHANGES.—When Samuel Champlain first saw the northwestern part of Vermont, the State was a great forest. There were in it a few lakes and ponds, and a few rocky, barren acres; the rest was all woods. There have been many changes since then. Even since the State was fully settled, the changes have been very great.

The Old Mail Coach

The wagon roads have been changed in some places. Some farms where people once lived have again become forests, where trees grow instead of grass and grain, and partridges instead of chickens, and where once there were busy villages, no buildings are now to be seen; while cities have sprung up, and flourishing villages and hamlets appear, where forests and small farms were found not long ago.

Digitized by Google

Downer's Glen

Digitized by Google

2. RAILROADS.—Nothing has caused greater changes in Vermont than the opening of the railroad lines. The ground where the village of White River Junction now stands, with its dwellings, its shops, its stores, its offices, its hotels, its banks, its schools, and its churches, was an open meadow when the rails were first laid there in 1847. Changes as great have occurred in other places.

Old Vermont Inn

On the site of the town of Island Pond, only a few squirrels and muskrats lived when the surveyors for the railroad first camped there, and in summer the deer came daily to the pond to drink Now there is a village of over a thousand people.

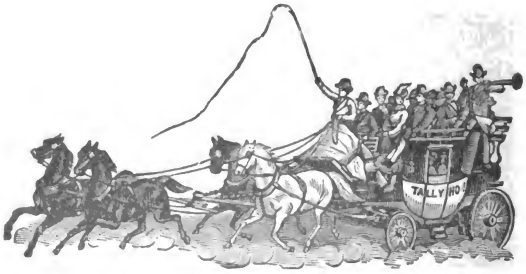
The fathers of this generation hunted on the land where the depot in the city of Rutland now stands. It was a great swamp, and large piles, or

Digitized by Google

logs, were driven into the ground to build the depot.

Vermonters can now easily go in one day by rail to the places outside the State from which their great grandfathers came with difficulty in a week or ten days. In 1801, fifty hours were required to carry the mail from Burlington to Windsor; now four hours is a sufficient time. Most of the articles we sell are carried away by the railroads, and most of the things we buy are brought by them. Business and pleasure lead many people to use the cars.

John G. Saxe tells us what amusement he sometimes found in "riding on the rail."



Digitized by Google

Rhyme of the Rail

John G. Saxe

Singing through the forests,
  Rattling over ridges,
Shooting under arches,
  Rumbling over bridges,
Whizzing through the mountains,
  Buzzing o'er the vale,—
Bless me! this is pleasant,
  Riding on the rail!

Men of different "stations"
  In the eye of Fame
Here are very quickly
  Coming to the same.
High and lowly people,
  Birds of every feather,
On a common level
  Traveling together!

Gentlemen in shorts
  Looming very tall;
Gentlemen at large
  Talking very small;
Gentlemen in tights
  With a loose-ish mien;
Gentlemen in gray
  Looking rather green.

Gentlemen quite old
  Asking for the news;
Gentlemen in black
  In a fit of blues;

Digitized by Google

Gentlemen in claret
Sober as a vicar,
Gentlemen in tweed
Dreadfully in liquor!

Stranger on the right
Looking very sunny,
Obviously reading
Something rather funny.
Now the smiles are thicker,
Wonder what they mean?
Faith,—he's got the Knicker-
Bocker Magazine!

Stranger on the left
Closing up his peepers,
Now he snores amain,
Like the Seven Sleepers;
At his feet a volume
Gives the explanation,
How the man grew stupid
From "Association!"

Ancient maiden lady
Anxiously remarks
That there must be peril
'Mong so many sparks;
Roguish-looking fellow,
Turning to the stranger,
Says it's his opinion
She is out of danger!

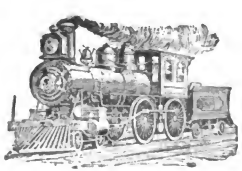
Woman with her baby
Sitting vis-a-vis:
Baby keeps a squalling.
Woman looks at me,

Digitized by Google

Asks about the distance,
  Says it's tiresome talking,
Noises of the cars
  Are so very shocking!

Market woman careful
  Of the precious casket,
Knowing eggs are eggs,
  Tightly holds her basket;
Feeling that a smash,
  If it came, would surely
Send her eggs to pot
  Rather prematurely!

Singing through the forests,
  Rattling over ridges,
Shooting under arches,
  Rumbling over bridges,
Whizzing through the mountains,
  Buzzing o'er the vale;
Bless me! this is pleasant,
  Riding on the rail!



Digitized by Google

3. FIRST USE OF ANAESTHETICS.—Dr. Horace Wells, who was born in Hartford, Vermont, was the first to use anaesthetics to deaden pain. While practicing dentistry in Hartford, Connecticut, he heard a lecture, illustrated by experiments, on the effects of nitrous oxide, or "laughing-gas." The lecturer was Dr. C. Q. Colton, a native of Georgia, Vermont. Dr. Wells thought of making practical use of the discovery, and began at once to use it with his patients, after a successful experiment on himself. Ether, chloroform, cocaine, are later discoveries for the same purpose.

The use of anaesthetics is the greatest medical discovery of modern times, and has saved the lives of many in operations that would have been impossible without them.

4. POVERTY YEAR.—The year 1816 is known as the cold season, or "Poverty year." There was frost every month in the year. Snow fell in June and frosts cut down the growing corn and other crops.

Among the few farmers in New England who had a good crop of corn was Thomas Bellows, the man for whom Bellows Falls was named. He lived in Walpole, N. H., a town just across the Connecticut River, opposite Bellows Falls and Westminster, Vermont. As he had more than he needed for his own use, what he had to spare he sold in small quantities at the same price as in years of plenty, to men who needed it for their families and could pay for it only in day's labor.

Digitized by Google

One day a speculator called on Mr. Bellows to inquire his price for corn. He was much surprised to learn that it was no more than in years of plenty and said he would take all Mr. Bellows had to spare. "You cannot have it," said the farmer. "If you want a bushel for your family, you can have it at my price, but no man can buy of me to speculate, in this year of scarcity." Some years later the incident was put into verse by George B. Bartlett.

THE OLD SQUIRE

GEORGE B. BARTLETT

In the time of the sorrowful famine year,
When crops were scanty and bread was dear,

The good Squire's fertile and sheltered farm
In the valley nestled secure from harm.

Digitized by Google

For the Walpole hills, in their rugged might,
Softened the chill winds' deathly blight,

So the sweet Connecticut's peaceful stream
Reflected the harvest's golden gleam:

And the buyers gathered with eager greed,
To speculate on the poor man's need.

But the good Squire said, "It is all in vain;
No one with money can buy my grain.

But he who is hungry may come and take
An ample store for the giver's sake."

The good old man to his rest has gone,
But his fame still shines in the golden corn,

For every year in its ripening grain,
The grand old story was told again

Of him whose treasure was laid away
In the banks that seven-fold interest pay;

For to feed the hungry and clothe the poor
Is a speculation that's always sure.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1840

D. K. Simonds, Manchester

Young people sometimes get excited over an election, but they can have little idea of the great excitement over the election in 1840. For three or four years there had been very hard times all over the country, nearly all the banks had failed, money was very scarce, and poor people had nothing to do and very little to eat.

The political party in charge of the government had been in power a long time; and when hard times come the blame is always laid upon the

Digitized by Google

party in power, whether justly or unjustly. At this time, the opposition, or Whig party, claimed that the party in power were to blame for the hard times, and that if they were kept in power longer, the country would be entirely ruined.

Martin Van Buren, then president of the United States, was renominated by his party, and the Whigs nominated Gen. William Henry Harrison for president and John Tyler for vice-president. The opposition to Harrison made fun of him, by claiming that he lived in a log cabin and drank nothing but cider. The Whigs took up this as their war-cry and made the most of it.

Vermonters were very wide awake at this election, and decided to hold a mass meeting and invite Daniel Webster, one of the greatest orators and statesmen that ever lived, to address it.

To give the people on both sides of the mountain a chance to attend the meeting, it was held on the top of a mountain in the town of Stratton, on the line between Windham and Bennington counties.

Great preparations were made for the event. Nearly every town within fifty miles built a log cabin which, by horses or oxen, accompanied by nearly all the men and boys in town, was drawn up the mountain to Stratton.

One cabin had twenty-six yokes of oxen, representing the number of states in the Union at that time, the forward pair being small steers labeled New Hampshire, a small state from which little was then expected.

Digitized by Google

Early Backwoods House

Such shouting and singing were never heard before. "Log cabins and Hard Cider!" "Van, Van is a used-up man!" "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too!" rent the air. Gen. Harrison had won a noted battle in fighting the Indians at Tippecanoe river in Indiana, some years before, and was called "Old Tippecanoe."

Many had to camp out over night on the way, but they did not mind that; it was all the more fun. On the great day many thousands had assembled in the little clearing on the top of the Green Mountains in Stratton. Webster was there and ate his dinner from a shingle like the others, there being no plates.

When all was ready, he mounted a stump and delivered his speech. No doubt it was a good one, as all his speeches were, but there were no short-hand reporters then and only the first sentence is remembered.

It must have been worth going miles to hear "the god-like Daniel," as he was called, say: "Fellow Citizens:—I have come to meet you among the clouds." It was indeed like Jove meeting with his council amid the clouds on Mount Olympus; and people now living, who attended the great meeting, never tire of telling how they heard Daniel Webster speak on Stratton mountain.

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER XX

The Civil War

1. THE CAUSE.—Let us learn how there came to be a war. We read, near the beginning of this history, that black men were brought to this country from Africa and sold as slaves. This was about the same time that the Pilgrims came to Plymouth, Massachusetts. More black men were brought afterwards, and at the time of the Revolutionary War negro slaves were held in every one of the original thirteen United States. Vermont, however, declared slavery unlawful in her original constitution.

Making a Charge

Many people in all parts of the country thought slavery was wrong, and in a few years it had been abolished in all the Northern States, but the South still clung to it, though it was opposed by some of her citizens.

There were many disputes between the people in the North and South in regard to slavery, and especially about allowing slavery in new states that were added to the Union. Slavery had be-

Digitized by Google

come very profitable, and the slaveholders had gained so many friends that it could not be abolished without war.

2. ELECTION OF LINCOLN.—In 1856 a political party was formed for the special purpose of preventing the admission of any more slave states, and in the fall of 1860 that party succeeded in electing Abraham Lincoln president of the United States, to take his office March 4, 1861.

Charge of Vermonters at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa. General George J. Stannard with Second Vermont Brigade, 1863

President Lincoln and the people who elected him stated, through the speeches of their orators and the newspapers that supported them, that they only meant to see that slavery was not carried into any more new states, and not to disturb it where it already was. The Southern slaveholders, however, thought the new president and his party

Digitized by Google

would surely try to abolish slavery altogether when they came into power; so, as soon as it was known that Mr. Lincoln had been elected president, the leaders in the slave states began to plan to leave the Union, in order to protect their slave property. President Buchanan, who was to hold office until March, was supposed to be in sympathy with the slaveholders.

Before the time arrived for President Lincoln to take his office, South Carolina and several other Southern States, by vote of their legislatures, declared themselves out of the Union known as the United States of America, and formed a new Union, which they called the Confederate States of America. This seemed to the North an attempt to destroy the government, and armies were at once raised to prevent it.

General George J. Stannard of the Ninth Regiment

3. THE FIGHTING.—The war began at Fort Sumter, near Charleston, South Carolina, in April, 1861. This fort was attacked by Confederate soldiers April 12, and surrendered to them April 14. On the day of the surrender President Lincoln called for 75,000 soldiers to defend the nation.

Vermont sent her share. They were mustered from all parts of the State into camps near the large towns, as Brattleboro, St. Johnsbury, Bur-

Digitized by Google

lington, and Rutland, where they were drilled and armed and put in charge of proper officers, and then sent first to Washington and then further south. They all bore their parts well, and at Gettysburg and on many other battlefields, they showed themselves worthy descendants of the Green Mountain Boys who fought at Hubbardton, Bennington and Saratoga. This was the Civil War, or War of the Rebellion. It succeeded in bringing back the seceding states, and freeing all the slaves forever.

4. MEMORIAL DAY.—On May 30 of each year, the old soldiers gather with their friends to strew flowers on the graves of their comrades who have died, and to tell of the deeds they performed in the Civil War, or War of the Rebellion. Let us never forget the flag so many have fought to uphold.

Digitized by Google

The American Flag

Drake & Halleck

When Freedom from her mountain height
  Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
  And set the stars of glory there!
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
  The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
  With streakings of the morning light;
Then, from his mansion in the sun,
  She called her eagle bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
  The symbol of her chosen land!

Flag of the free heart's hope and home,
  By angel hands to valor given;
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
  And all thy hues were born in heaven!
Forever float that standard sheet
  Where breathes the foe that falls before us—
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
  And freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Digitized by Google

Julia C. R. Dorr

The Last of Six

Julia C. R. Dorr

Come in; you are welcome, neighbor; all day I've been alone,
And heard the wailing, wintry wind sweep by with bitter moan;
And to-night beside my lonely fire, I mutely wonder why
I, who once wept as others weep, sit here with tearless eye.

To-day this letter came to me. At first I could not brook
Upon the unfamiliar lines by strangers penned, to look:
The dread of evil tidings shook my soul with wild alarm,—
But Harry's in the hospital, and has only lost an arm.

Digitized by Google

He is the last—the last of six brave boys as e'er were seen!
How short, to memory's vision, seem the years that lie between
This hour and those most blessed ones, when round this hearth's bright blaze
They charmed their mother's heart and eye with all their pretty ways!

My William was the eldest son, and he was first to go.
It did not at all surprise me, for I knew it would be so,
From that fearful April Sunday when the news from Sumter came,
And his lips grew white as ashes, while his eyes were all aflame.

He sprang to join the three months' men. I could not say him nay,
Though my heart stood still within me when I saw him march away;
At the corner of the street he smiled, and waved the flag he bore;—
I never saw him smile again—he was slain at Baltimore.

They sent his body back to me, and as we stood around
His grave, beside his father's, in yonder burial-ground,
John laid his hand upon my arm and whispered, "Mother dear,
I have Willy's work and mine to do. I cannot loiter here."

I turned and looked at Paul, for he and John were twins, you know,
Born on a happy Christmas, four-and-twenty years ago;
I looked upon them both, while my tears fell down like rain,
For I knew what one had spoken, had been spoken by the twain.

Digitized by Google

In a month or more they left me,—the merry, handsome boys,
Who had kept the old house ringing with their laughter, fun, and noise.
Then James came home to mind the farm; my younger sons were still
Mere children, at their lessons in the school-house on the hill.

O days of weary waiting! O days of doubt and dread!
I feared to read the papers, or to see the lists of dead;
But when full many a battle-storm had left them both unharmed,
I taught my foolish heart to think the double lives were charmed.

Their colonel since has told me that no braver boys than they
Ever rallied round the colors, in the thickest of the fray;
Upon the wall behind you their swords are hanging still,—
For John was killed at Fair Oaks, and Paul at Malvern Hill.

Then came the dark days, darker than any known before;
There was another call for men,—"three hundred thousand more";
I saw the cloud on Jamie's brow grow deeper day by day.
I shrank before the impending blow, and scarce had strength to pray.

Digitized by Google

And yet at last I bade him go, while on my cheek and brow
His loving tears and kisses fell; I feel them even now,
Though the eyes that shed the tears, and the lips so warm on mine
Are hidden under southern sands, beneath a blasted pine!

He did not die 'mid battle-smoke, but for a weary year
He languished in close prison walls, a prey to hope and fear;
I dare not trust myself to think of the fruitless pangs he bore,
My brain grows wild when in my dreams I count his sufferings o'er.

Only two left! I thought the worst was surely over then;
But lo! at once my school-boy sons sprang up before me —men!
They heard their brothers' martyr blood call from the hallowed ground;
A loud, imperious summons that all other voices drowned.

I did not say a single word. My very heart seemed dead.
What could I do but take the cup, and bow my weary head
To drink the bitter draught again? I dared not hold them back;
I would as soon have tried to check the whirlwind on its track.

Digitized by Google

You know the rest. At Cedar Creek my Frederick
bravely fell;
They say his young arm did its work right nobly and
right well;
His comrades breathe the hero's name with mingled love
and pride;
I miss the gentle blue-eyed boy, who frolicked at my
side.

For me, I ne'er shall weep again. I think my heart is
dead,
I, who could weep for lighter griefs, have now no tears
to shed.
But read this letter, neighbor. There is nothing to
alarm,
For Harry's in the hospital, and has only lost an arm!

Vermont Monument at Gettysburg

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER XXI

Modern Vermont

1. ACCESSIBILITY.—Owing to the increasing number of trolley lines and the efficiency of the railroads, all parts of Vermont are now easily reached from the great centers of population, and Vermont is becoming a great resort for pleasure-seekers. She also offers a promising field to the market gardener. The telephone and the rural free delivery of mails are important to her growth.

2. CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT.—Vermont now has two representatives to the National Congress and the same number of Senators.

Vermont State Building at the World's Fair, Chicago

The county is of greater importance than under the original constitution. The Senate was substituted for the Executive Council in 1836, its members, and the chief county officers, being elected by the counties. The county courts are the most important in the administration of government. The county is also self-supporting, by means of a tax assessed by the county judges.

Digitized by Google

The Legislature now meets once in two years, instead of every year as at first.

Lotteries were forbidden by law in 1826, and the imprisonment of debtors in 1838. Toll-gates became unprofitable and were given up after public roads became numerous.

3. THE SCHOOLS.—Since 1856 we have had a State Superintendent, at first known as the Secretary of the Board of Education, whose whole time is devoted to the interests of the schools of the State. The schools are now free, and text-books are furnished free in the common school grades. There are High Schools or Academies in all the larger towns, and, by vote of the Legislature of 1904, all towns not having High Schools must pay the tuition of students desiring to attend those of other towns.

Barre High School

There are a few good preparatory schools in the State, which are mentioned more fully under their respective counties.

4. THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The State supports three schools for the education of teachers in their profession. These are situated

Digitized by Google

at Randolph, Johnson and Castleton. Tuition is free.

The Board of Normal School Commissioners consists of three members appointed by the

Statue of General Lafayette on Vt. University Campus
Lafayette laid the corner stone of the main College building

governor, the State Superintendent of Education and a local commissioner also appointed by the governor. The State now gives more to the normal schools than ever before, and they are consequently adding constantly to their resources.

Digitized by Google

5. THE COLLEGES.—The State offers thirty scholarships in each of her three colleges; that is, the State pays a certain sum toward the tuition and room-rent of that number of students, appointed by the Senators in every county, or by the college trustees.

The University of Vermont at Burlington was chartered in 1791, the very year of Vermont's admission to the Union. With the College is allied the Vermont Agricultural College, and the Medical School. The buildings are modern and the instruction excellent. Both men and women are admitted to the regular courses.

Middlebury College was chartered in 1800 and began its work at once, graduating a class two years before the University of Vermont. Many famous men are among its graduates. The college offers two courses, and is open to both men and women.

Norwich University was originally a military school, "The American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy," kept by Captain Alden Partridge in Norwich. It was incorporated by the State in 1834 and removed to Northfield in 1866. It offers four regular courses. The cadets are a part of the militia of the State and subject to the call of the governor in war times. Norwich ranks very high among the military schools of the country.

5. OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—Besides those connected with the schools, a large proportion of the towns have free libraries, supported partly by private subscription, partly

Digitized by Google

by town taxes, and partly by appropriation from the State treasury. The amount of aid granted each town is decided by the State Board of Library Commissioners, appointed by the governor.

The churches take a large part in the education and social life of the people. The large denominations are well represented, the Catholics and Congregationalists being most numerous. The modern church pays more attention to the social life of the people, and emphasizes the Sunday School and the work of the young people.

Soldiers' Memorial Hall and Public Library, Rutland

6. POPULATION.—Since the Civil War the population of the State has increased only from 315,098 in 1860 to but 343,641 in 1900, a period of forty years. Men got the habit of travel in those times; and the changes in the value of property and labor at the close of the war sent many Ver-

Digitized by Google

monters out into the world to seek their fortunes, some to the new Western states and some to the cities. Emigration has been a continual drain on the State ever since. Vermont can never be a thickly-populated state while her chief business is farming, and this it is for which she seems naturally best fitted.

That it is ambition, and not disloyalty, that leads Vermont boys to leave the State, is proven; and they have taken worthy and prominent positions in almost every state in the Union.

7. PROMINENT VERMONTERS.—Vermont has given to the service of the nation a distinguished president, Chester A. Arthur, and two vice-presidents, cabinet officers, ambassadors and ministers, brave naval and military officers, notably Dewey and Clark, governors of other states, lawyers, and statesmen of note. She has also inspired two poets of exceptional merit, John G. Saxe and Julia C. R. Dorr, and two great prose writers, Dana P. Thompson and Rowland E. Robinson, as well as important historians; and numerous prominent clergymen, educators, journalists, physicians, inventors, artists, and business men.

Dame School

Digitized by Google

Arthur Monument at Fairfield

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER XXII

Industries

1. MARBLE.—The working of marble in Vermont began very early. In 1806, a mill for sawing marble was built in Middlebury; in Manchester, marble was discovered and worked nearly as early; and in West Rutland, the first marble quarry was opened in 1840. The quarrying of marble has since grown to be one of the chief in-

A Marble Mill

dustries of the State. Swanton colored, Isle La Motte black, and Rutland blue marbles are largely used where colored marbles are required. There are also quarries at Pittsford and Brandon. The largest company in the world for producing marble has its quarries and mills at Proctor, West Rutland, and Rutland. Marble products are sent

Digitized by Google

to all parts of this and other countries, and used for curbing, monuments, buildings, and a great variety of purposes. Vermont marble excels in quality, as is shown by its resistance to weather.

2. GRANITE.—Granite was found nearly as early as marble, and is used for much the same purposes. The second state house, begun at Montpelier in 1833, was built of Barre granite. The rapid growth of Barre, Woodbury and Hardwick, in recent years, is due to their quarries, and Blue Mountain granite has furnished the principal business of South Ryegate for some time. Granite is also found in Ascutney Mountain, and Black Mountain in Dummerston, and in many other places throughout the State, some of them not yet quarried, and all of excellent quality.

THE SLATE INDUSTRY

A. N. Adams, Fair Haven

Along the western border of Rutland county, and extending under the Poultney river into Washington county, N. Y., are great veins of purple, green, and red slate, and quarries are opened in many places along the valleys and hillsides, and worked to a large extent by workmen from Wales. Steam engines and horses are used to raise the rough slate stock and waste out of the quarry pits, some of which become very deep. Often the slate slabs are very large and heavy, and can be made into large platforms or stair landings, and the thick slabs will split into any desired

Digitized by Google

thickness and can be sawed and worked like lumber. The business of slate production was begun in the town of Fair Haven about fifty years ago, Colonel Alanson Allen being the originator. In 1845 he began to quarry and finish school slates, making use of new and original machinery to do the work of polishing and framing. A thousand

Slate Quarry at Poultney

school slates per day was nearly the capacity of the work done by the mill, but when German slates came into the American market they were sold at such low prices that the Vermont manufacture had to be given up, and Mr. Allen turned his attention to the making of roofing slates, and other articles such as mantels, table-tops, hearths, blackboards, tiles, wash-tubs, and door-steps.

Slate stock is valuable for certain purposes because it will not shrink or warp with heat and can

Digitized by Google

be made to imitate any kind of marble or wood. The slabs are made about one inch thick, sawed to size and carved. They are then painted, varnished and baked in hot ovens, a process called marbleizing, first introduced into this country and practised at Fair Haven and West Castleton.

Roofing slates are made by splitting the blocks to about one-eighth of an inch thickness and cutting them with a knife or machine to the desired size, usually ten by twenty or twelve by twenty-four inches. Purple and green slate is unfading in color and commands the highest prices.

Hundreds of car loads of manufactured slate is shipped yearly to all parts of our country, and many even to Europe. Roofing slates made by one company in Fair Haven are preferred above all others for the government buildings of England.

The population of Fair Haven, Poultney and Pawlet is made up in a large measure of Welsh people. There are twelve mills and factories now in operation in Fair Haven, manufacturing and finishing slate goods for shipment to all parts of the world, besides several other mills in Hydeville and Poultney.

THE KAOLIN WORKS OF MONKTON

J. D. Smith, Vergennes

A hundred years ago, when most of the land was covered with a heavy forest, Stephen Barnum discovered in the south part of the town of Monkton, in northern Addison County, a place where the earth was white, in strange contrast with the

Digitized by Google

adjoining land. The wise men of that day told Mr. Barnum that by some volcanic action, long ages before, a large mass of mineral, called feldspar, was there thrown to the surface, and that in after ages this feldspar had gradually softened, became decomposed, and formed a white clay.

Some attempt was made to use this white clay in making earthenware, and also in making fire bricks, but such attempts were not successful. About thirty years ago, it was found that the clay could be used to advantage in the manufacture of wall paper, giving a body and finish to the paper which was a great improvement on the old methods, and since that time a large amount of this clay, which is called "Kaolin," has been prepared for market and sent to different places in New England and New York.

Considerable gravel and sand are found mixed with the material and must be separated from it before it can be used; extensive works were established for this purpose upon a small stream of water, which is used to wash out the clay from the sand. The material, as it is dug from the clay bank, is thrown into a large reservoir, where it is stirred and kept in motion by steam power, and then floated out into long troughs, in which the sand gradually settles to the bottom, because it is heavier than the clay. The clay is drawn off into vats, from which it is taken to the drying house and spread on shelves until thoroughly dried, when it is pulverized and packed into barrels or paper bags and sent to market.

Digitized by Google

These kaolin works in Monkton are the most extensive of any in the State of Vermont. Two others are in successful operation at Bennington and Shaftsbury.

THE EAGLE SQUARE COMPANY OF SOUTH SHAFTSBURY

D. K. Simonds, Manchester

Every boy and girl has seen the large steel squares used by carpenters in their work, but very few know that these squares were first made in Vermont.

Owing to the long distance to the markets, and the poor roads, the early settlers of Vermont did very little manufacturing, except for their own use. There were mills for sawing boards in almost every town, and small furnaces for making rough iron castings in a few towns where ore was plentiful.

Silas Hawes, a blacksmith of South Shaftsbury, thought he might make, from some worn steel saws that had come into his possession, a rule or measure better than anything then in use. After trying a few times, he made a "square," marked off into inches, and found it just the thing to measure and square work. He sent out a few by tin peddlers, and found the carpenters eager to buy them, and willing to pay several dollars for one. He obtained a patent, which the government gives to inventors to prevent other people from making the same article, and began making them in large quantities. This was soon after the War of 1812.

Digitized by Google

Mr. Hawes had little money and no rich friends to help him, but he worked early and late, and in a few years he was able to hire other men to work for him, and to erect a large building and put in machinery for making the squares, which by this time had found their way into every town and city in the country and brought great fame to their inventor. People came miles to see the wonderful forges and the showers of sparks flying from the heavy hammers, and to listen to the din made by the workmen. From this small beginning a large and prosperous business was built up.

Silas Hawes died many years ago, and The Eagle Square Company was formed to take his place; and squares are still made on the very same spot where the first square was made nearly a century ago.

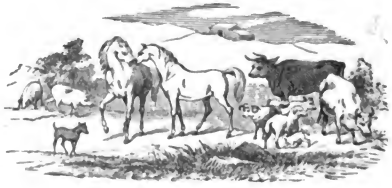
AGRICULTURE

1. FACILITIES.—The soil of Vermont is very fertile, especially along the river valleys, so that the cultivation of her fields has always been her main dependence for the support of her population. Many improvements in farming methods have come into use within the last fifty years, notably artificial fertilizers and agricultural machinery

Digitized by Google

that makes it possible for horses to do the work once done by oxen, and saves the farmer time and money.

2. THE MORGAN HORSE.—The Morgan, which is of pure Vermont breed, is the ideal horse for the family or small farmer, where only one or two horses are kept. It is an intelligent animal, of rather small size and chestnut color, distinguished alike for strength and speed. The farmer can work these horses hard in the fields, and yet they will make a good showing for endurance and appearance on the road.



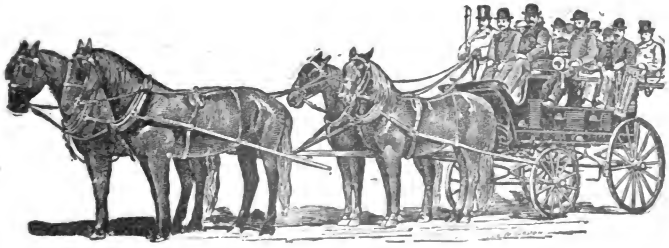
3. THE MERINO SHEEP.—The merino was originally an importation from Spain, from which country several thousand were brought over in 1809 by William Jarvis, a Vermonter, then United States Consul at Lisbon. They are now a famous Vermont breed, though the sheep-raising industry has lost some of its former importance in the State. Merinos are noted for the fineness of their wool.

4. PRODUCTS.—Most important are the dairy products, milk, butter, cheese and meat. Vermont produces more butter and cheese in proportion to

Digitized by Google

her population than any other State. Oats, potatoes, corn, barley, buckwheat, rye, wheat, beans, peas and other vegetables are extensively cultivated, and apples are an important product, especially of Grand Isle county. Lumber and its manufactures are produced in large quantities, and Vermont furnishes more and better maple sugar than any other State in the Union, regardless of size.

5. BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—The State Board of Agriculture, which consists of the governor, the president of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, and three other persons appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate, holds meetings each year in all the counties, and works for the interests of the farmer in all possible ways. There is an Experiment Station at Burlington under the supervision of the Board of Agriculture, which is also an important aid to the State Board of Health.



Digitized by Google

Maple sugar making in the old way

Digitized by Google

Maple sugar making with modern appliances

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER XXIII

State Institutions

1. PENAL AND REFORMATORY.—A State Prison was built at Windsor in 1809, and imprisonment there or at the House of Correction, and the payment of fines, are the most common methods of punishment in the State. The House of Correction is for the smaller offenses. The judge also decides whether the prisoner shall work while in prison.

There are jails in every county for the safekeeping of prisoners until their punishment is decided upon.

Crimes are sometimes committed by boys and girls who are too young to be sent to prison or House of Correction, because of the friends they might make there and the wrong ideas they might get from older criminals. The State tries to make such youthful criminals, and others needing special oversight, into good citizens, by sending them to the Vermont Industrial School at Vergennes, where they are educated apart from other children, and taught to earn an honest living. Sometimes the trustees can place them in good homes.

2. BENEVOLENT.—The State Supervisors of the Insane have power under the law for the oversight of all asylums for the treatment of the insane, public and private. Inmates can be admitted only

Digitized by Google

by physician's certificate that they are really insane, or order of the courts. The State Asylum for the insane is located at Waterbury.

The Vermont Soldiers' Home at Bennington testifies to the gratitude of the State for the services of her soldiers. It is managed by Grand Army officials appointed by the governor, and at the expense of the State.

Old Glory on display

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER XXIV

The Spanish War

1. THE CAUSE.—The American people sympathized with their neighbors in the island of Cuba in their struggle for liberty from the cruel government of Spain, partly because they remembered their own rebellion against England in 1775. They were, moreover, angered by the interruption to American trade with the island caused by the fighting there. Sympathy with the Cubans was aroused largely by the efforts of Senator Proctor of Vermont.

February 15, 1898, the American battleship "Maine" was blown up in the harbor of Havana, a Cuban city; and it was supposed that this was done by the Spaniards. War was declared April 18.

2. THE VERMONT REGIMENT.—Not many Vermont soldiers fought in this war. A regiment of fifty officers and nine hundred and eighty men was called into service, but was not needed, and remained in camp at Chickamauga, Tennessee, until mustered out. These men had no opportunity to show their fighting qualities, but they volunteered promptly at the call of their country and performed worthily all the service that was required of them.

3. ADMIRAL CLARK.—Charles E. Clark, a native of Bradford, won a name for himself in

Digitized by Google

this war. The battleship "Oregon," of which he was in command, was ordered from the coast of California to Santiago, Cuba, and succeeded in making the finest sailing record for the voyage ever held by a battleship. As there was constant danger of meeting the Spaniards, Captain Clark's bravery was as conspicuous as his skill. The ship was on time to take part in the battle of July 3, in which the entire Spanish fleet was sunk.

4. ADMIRAL DEWEY.—George Dewey, a native of Montpelier, was in command of the Pacific squadron that succeeded in destroying the ships of the enemy engaged in what is now known as the Battle of Manila Bay, one of the greatest naval victories ever accomplished. There was no loss on the American side.

5. THE PHILIPPINES.—By the treaty of Paris at the close of the Spanish war, the Philippine Islands were given by Spain to the United States. A rebellion followed, in which the Filipino people hoped to gain their independence, and many Vermont soldiers have aided in its suppression. A Vermonter, Henry C. Ide, was first vice-governor of the Islands.

Digitized by Google

DATES IMPORTANT TO VERMONTERS

Lake Champlain discovered.....July 4, 1609
Fort St. Anne built by the French on Isle La Motte.....1666
Settlement in Vernon, not later than.....
Raid against Schenectady.....
Fort built by the English at Chimney Point..
First English Expedition through the Lake..
.....1690
Raid against Deerfield.....1704
Fort Dummer Built.....1724
French Settlement on Chimney Point.....1730
N. H.-Mass. boundary line run.....1740-41
Bennington chartered 1749
Settlements at Bellows Falls and Springfield.....1753
Bennington Settled 1761
N. Y.-N. H. boundary determined by King.....1764
First convention on New Hampshire Grants.....1765
Massacre at Westminster.....1775
Capture of Fort Ticonderoga.....May 10, 1775
American Colonies Declared Independent.....July 4, 1776
Vermont Declared Independent.....1777
Constitution of Vermont formed.....1777
Battles of Hubbardton and Bennington.....1777
First election under the Vermont constitution.....1778
First Meeting of Vermont Legislature.....1778
Great Britain acknowledges Independence of U. S.....1783
Vermont Enters the Union.....1791
Voted to make Montpelier the capital.....1805
State prison built at Windsor.....1809
War with Great Britain begun.....1812
Battles of Plattsburg and the Lake.....1814
The Champlain Canal opened.....1823
Presidential electors first chosen by the freemen.....1828
Executive Council abolished, Senate introduced.....1836
First telegraph line and railway passenger train.....1848
County officers first chosen by the freemen.....1850
Fort Sumter captured, first call for troops.....April 14, 1861
St. Albans raid.....October 19, 1864
General Lee surrendered.....April 9, 1865
Biennial sessions of the Legislature begun.....1870
Each county becomes a self-taxing body.....1872
First electric lights in Vermont.....1885
Town system of schools.....1892
First electric railway in Vermont.....1893
Capture of Manila by Admiral Dewey.....May 1, 1898
Dedication Ethan Allen tower, Burlington.....1905

Digitized by Google

STATE OFFICERS—GOVERNORS

A List of Persons who have held the Office of Governor since the organization of the State, and their Portraits

Thomas Chittenden 1778-89
Moses Robinson.....1789-90
Thomas Chittenden*....1790-97
Paul Brigham†, Aug. 25 to Oct. 16, 1797
Isaac Tichenor 1797-07
Israel Smith 1807-08
Isaac Tichenor 1808-09
Jonas Galusha 1809-13
Martin Chittenden 1813-15
Jonas Galusha 1815-20
Richard Skinner 1820-23
Cornelius P. Van Ness..1823-26
Ezra Butler 1826-28
Samuel C. Crafts.....1828-31
William A. Palmer.....1831-35
Silas H. Jennison‡.....1835-36
Silas H. Jennison.....1836-41
Charles Paine 1841-43
John Mattocks 1843-44
William Slade 1844-46
Horace Eaton 1846-48
Carlos Coolidge 1848-50
Charles K. Williams...1850-52
Erastus Fairbanks.....1852-53
John S. Robinson.....1853-54
Stephen Royce 1854-56
Ryland Fletcher 1856-58
Hiland Hall 1858-60
Erastus Fairbanks 1860-61
Frederick Holbrook 1861-63
J. Gregory Smith.....1863-65
Paul Dillingham 1865-67
John B. Page.....1867-69
Peter T. Washburn‖....1869-70
George W. Hendee§....1870
John W. Stewart.....1870-72
Julius Converse 1872-74
Asahel Peck 1874-76
Horace Fairbanks 1876-78
Redfield Proctor 1878-80
Roswell Farnham 1880-82
John L. Barstow.....1882-84
Samuel E. Pingree.....1884-86
Ebenezer J. Ormsbee....1886-88
William P. Dillingham.1888-90
Carroll S. Page.....1890-92
Levi K. Fuller.....1892-94
Urban A. Woodbury....1894-96
Josiah Grout 1896-98
Edward C. Smith.....1898-00
William W. Stickney...1900-02
John G. McCullough...1902-04
Charles J. Bell.....1904-06
Fletcher D. Proctor.....1906-

* Died in office August 25, 1797.
† Lieutenant Governor, acting Governor on the death of Governor Chittenden.
‡ Lieutenant Governor, Governor by reason of no election of Governor by the people.
‖ Died in office, Feb. 7, 1870.
§ Lieutenant Governor, Governor by reason of the death of Governor Washburn.

Digitized by Google

STATE OFFICERS—LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

A List of Persons who have held the office of Lieutenant-Governor since the Organization of the State

Joseph Marsh 1778-79
Benjamin Carpenter 1779-81
Elisha Payne 1781-82
Paul Spooner 1782-87
Joseph Marsh 1787-90
Peter Olcott 1790-94
Jonathan Hunt 1794-96
Paul Brigham* 1796-13
William Chamberlain ..1813-15
Paul Brigham 1815-20
William Cahoon 1820-22
Aaron Leland 1822-27
Henry Olin.....1827-30
Mark Richards 1830-31
Lebbeus Edgerton 1831-35
Silas H. Jennison*.....1835-36
David M. Camp.....1836-41
Waitstill R. Ranney....1841-43
Horace Eaton 1843-46
Leonard Sergeant 1846-48
Robert Pierpoint 1848-50
Julius Converse 1850-52
William C. Kittredge...1852-53
Jefferson P. Kidder.....1853-54
Ryland Fletcher.....1854-56
James M. Slade.....1856-58
Burnam Martin 1858-60
Levi Underwood 1860-62
Paul Dillingham 1862-65
Abraham B. Gardner...1865-67
Stephen Thomas 1867-69
George W. Hendee*....1869-70
George N. Dale.....1870-72
Russell S. Taft.....1872-74
Lyman G. Hinckley.....1874-76
Redfield Proctor 1876-78
Eben R. Colton.....1878-80
John L. Barstow.....1880-82
Samuel E. Pingree.....1882-84
Ebenezer J. Ormsbee....1884-86
Levi K. Fuller.....1886-88
Urban A. Woodbury....1888-90
Henry A. Fletcher.....1890-92
F. Stewart Stranahan...1892-94
Zophar M. Mansur.....1894-96
Nelson W. Fisk.....1896-98
Henry C. Bates.....1898-00
Martin C. Allen.....1900-02
Zed S. Stanton.....1902-04
Charles H. Stearns.....1904-06
George H. Prouty.....1906-

* Acting Governor.

Vermont State Flag

Digitized by Google

FEDERAL RELATIONS

Admission of Vermont into the Union, and tables exhibiting the names of all persons who have been Senators and Representatives in Congress

At a convention held at Bennington January 6, 1791, it was finally determined by a vote of 105 yeas to 2 nays to make application to Congress for admission into the Union. On the tenth day of January, 1791, the Legislature met at Bennington; and, on the 18th of the same month, Hon. Nathaniel Chipman and Lewis R. Morris, Esq., were appointed commissioners to attend Congress and present the request of the State for such admission. The commissioners immediately entered upon the duties of their appointment; and, on February 18, 1791, the approval of an Act of Congress was made, by which "Vermont shall be received and admitted on March 4, 1791," thus being the first State that was admitted into the Union after the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

SENATORS IN CONGRESS

First Class		*Second Class*	
Moses Robinson*	1791-96	Stephen R. Bradley	1791-95
Isaac Tichenor*	1796-97	Elijah Paine	1795-01
Nathaniel Chipman	1797-03	Stephen R. Bradley	1801-13
Israel Smith*	1803-07	Dudley Chase*	1813-17
Jonathan Robinson	1807-15	James Fisk*	1817-18
Isaac Tichenor	1815-21	William A. Palmer	1818-25
Horatio Seymour	1821-33	Dudley Chase	1825-31
Benjamin Swift	1833-39	Samuel Prentiss*	1831-42
Samuel S. Phelps	1839-51	Samuel C. Crafts	1842-43
Solomon Foot†	1851-66	William Upham†	1843-53
George F. Edmunds	1866-91	Samuel S. Phelps	1853-54
Redfield Proctor	1891-	Lawrence Brainerd	1854-55
		Jacob Collamer†	1855-65
		Luke P. Poland	1865-67
		Justus S. Morrill†	1867-99
		Jonathan Ross	1899-00
		William P. Dillingham	1900-

"First and second class" relate to classes as defined in the second clause, third section, first article, of the Constitution of the United States.

* Resigned

† Died in office

Digitized by Google

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

Nathaniel Niles 1791-95
Israel Smith 1791-97
Daniel Buck 1795-99
Matthew Lyon 1797-1801
Lewis R. Morris 1797-1803
Israel Smith 1801-03
William Chamberlain ..1803-05
Martin Chittenden 1803-13
James Elliot 1803-09
Gideon Olin 1803-07
James Fisk 1805-09
James Witherell* 1807-08
Samuel Shaw 1808-13
William Chamberlain ..1809-11
Jona. H. Hubbard.....1809-11
James Fisk 1811-15
William Strong 1811-15
William C. Bradley....1813-15
Ezra Butler 1813-15
Richard Skinner 1813-15
Charles Rich 1813-15
Daniel Chipman 1815-17
Luther Jewett 1815-17
Chauncey Langdon 1815-17
Asa Lyon 1815-17
Charles Marsh 1815-17
John Noyes 1815-17
Heman Allen of Colchester†.....1817-18
Samuel C. Crafts.....1817-25
William Hunter 1817-19
Orsamus C. Merrill....1817-19
Charles Rich 1817-25
Mark Richards 1817-21
William Strong 1819-21
Ezra Meech 1819-21
Rollin C. Mallory.....1819-31
Elias Keyes 1821-23
John Mattocks 1821-23
Phineas White 1821-23
William C. Bradley....1823-27
D. Azro A. Buck.....1823-29
Ezra Meech 1825-27
John Mattocks 1825-27
George E. Wales 1825-29
Heman Allen of Milton.1827-29
Benjamin Swift 1827-31
Jonathan Hunt‡ 1827-32
William Cahoon 1827-33
Horace Everett 1829-43
William Slade 1831-43
Heman Allen of Milton.1832-39
Hiland Hall 1833-43
Benjamin F. Deming...1833-35
Henry F. Janes.....1835-37
Isaac Fletcher 1837-41
John Smith 1839-41
Augustus Young 1841-43
John Mattocks 1841-43
George P. Marsh.....1843-49
Solomon Foot 1843-47
Paul Dillingham 1843-47
Jacob Collamer 1843-49
William Henry 1847-51
Lucius B. Peck.....1847-51
William Hebard 1849-53
James Meacham‡ 1849-56
Ahiman L. Miner.....1851-53
Thomas Bartlett, jr.....1851-53
Andrew Tracy 1853-55
Alvah Sabin 1853-57
Justin S. Morrill.....1855-67
George T. Hodges.....1856-57
Eliakim P. Walton.....1857-61
Homer E. Royce.....1857-61
Portus Baxter 1861-67
Fred'k E. Woodbridge..1863-69
Worthington C. Smith..1867-73
Luke P. Poland.....1867-75
Charles W. Willard....1869-75
George W. Hendee.....1873-79
Dudley C. Denison.....1875-79
Charles H. Joyce.....1875-83
Bradley Barlow 1879-81
James M. Tyler.....1879-83
William W. Grout.....1881-83
Luke P. Poland.....1883-85
John W. Stewart.....1883-91
William W. Grout...1885-1900
H. Henry Powers....1891-1900
Kittredge Haskins.....1900-
D. J. Foster.....1900-

* Resigned in 1808, to accept the appointment of Federal Judge in Michigan Territory
† Resigned in 1818, and was appointed U. S. Marshal for Vermont
‡ Died in office

Digitized by Google

THE POPULATION OF VERMONT, 1900

Minor Civil Divisions

Addison County

Addison	851
Bridport	956
Bristol	2,061
Cornwall	850
Ferrisburgh	1,619
Goshen	286
Granville	544
Hancock	253
Leicester	509
Lincoln	1,152
Middlebury, including Middlebury village	3,045
Middlebury village	1,867
Monkton	912
New Haven	1,107
Orwell	1,150
Panton	409
Ripton	525
Salisbury	692
Shoreham	1,193
Starksboro	902
Vergennes city	1,752
Waltham	264
Weybridge	518
Whiting	361

Bennington County

Arlington	1,193
Bennington, including Bennington, Bennington Center, and North Bennington village	8,033
Bennington village	5,656
Bennington Center village	215
North Bennington village	1,474
Dorset	1,477
Glastenbury	48
Landgrove	225
Manchester	1,955
Peru	373
Pownal	1,976
Readsboro, including Readsboro village	1,139
Readsboro village	658
Rupert	863
Sandgate	482
Searsburg	161
Shaftsbury	1,857
Stamford	677
Sunderland	518
Winhall	449
Woodford	279

Caledonia County

Barnet	1,763
Burke	1,184
Danville	1,628
Groton	1,059
Hardwick, including Hardwick village	2,466
Hardwick village	1,334
Kirby	350
Lyndon, including Lyndon Center and Lyndonville villages	2,956
Lyndon Center village	232
Lyndonville village	1,274
Newark	500
Peacham	794
Ryegate	995
St. Johnsbury, including St. Johnsbury village	7,010
St. Johnsbury village	5,666
Sheffield	724
Stannard	222
Sutton	694
Walden	764
Waterford	705
Wheelock	567

Chittenden County

Bolton	486
Buels gore	20
Burlington city	18,640
Charlotte	1,254
Colchester, including Winooski village	5,352
Winooski village	3,783
Essex, including Essex Junction village	2,203
Essex Junction village	1,141
Hinesburgh	1,216
Huntington	728
Jericho	1,373
Milton	1,804
Richmond	1,057
St. George	90
Shelburne	1,202
South Burlington	971
Underhill	1,140
Westford	888
Williston	1,176

NOTE.—For the population of Vermont at each census from 1790 to 1900, inclusive, see Conant's Vermont, pp. 94-104.

Digitized by Google

Essex County

Averill township	18
Averys gore	17
Bloomfield	564
Brighton	2,023
Brunswick	106
Canaan	934
Concord	1,120
East Haven	171
Ferdinand township	41
Granby	182
Guildhall	455
Lemington	204
Lewis township	8
Lunenburgh	968
Maidstone	206
Norton	692
Victory	321
Warrens gore	17

Franklin County

Bakersfield	1,158
Berkshire	1,326
Enosburg, including Enosburg Falls village	2,054
Enosburg Falls village	954
Fairfax	1,338
Fairfield	1,830
Fletcher	750
Franklin	1,145
Georgia	1,280
Highgate	1,980
Montgomery	1,876
Richford, including Richford village	2,421
Richford village	1,513
St. Albans city	6,239
St. Albans town	1,715
Sheldon	1,341
Swanton, including Swanton village	3,745
Swanton village	1,168

Grand Isle County

Alburg	1,474
Grand Isle	851
Isle La Motte	508
North Hero	712
South Hero	917

Lamoille County

Belvidere	428
Cambridge	1,606
Eden	738
Elmore	550
Hyde Park, including Hyde Park village	1,472
Hyde Park village	422
Johnson, including Johnson village	1,391
Johnson village	587
Morristown, including Morrisville village	2,583
Morrisville village	1,262

Lamoille County—Con.

Stowe, including Stowe village	1,926
Stowe village	500
Waterville	529
Wolcott	1,066

Orange County

Bradford, including Bradford village	1,338
Bradford village	614
Braintree	776
Brookfield	996
Chelsea	1,070
Corinth	978
Fairlee	438
Newbury, including Wells River village	2,125
Wells River village	565
Orange	598
Randolph, including Randolph village	3,141
Randolph village	1,540
Strafford	1,000
Thetford	1,249
Topsham	1,117
Tunbridge	885
Vershire	641
Washington	820
West Fairlee	531
Williamstown	1,610

Orleans County

Albany	1,028
Barton, including Barton and Barton Landing villages	2,790
Barton village	1,050
Barton Landing village	677
Brownington	748
Charlestown	1,025
Coventry	728
Craftsbury	1,251
Derby, including Derby, Derby Line, and West Derby villages	3,274
Derby village	297
Derby Line village	309
West Derby village	913
Glover	891
Greensboro	874
Holland	838
Irasburgh	939
Jay	530
Lowell	982
Morgan	510
Newport, including Newport village	3,113
Newport village	1,874
Troy, including North Troy village	1,467
North Troy village	562
Westfield	646
Westmore	390

Digitized by Google

Rutland County

Benson	844
Brandon	2,759
Castleton	2,089
Cuttenden	621
Clarendon	915
Danby	964
Fair Haven, including Fair Haven village	2,999
Fair Haven village	2,470
Hubbardton	488
Ira	350
Mendon	392
Middletown Springs	746
Mount Holly	999
Mount Tabor	494
Pawlet	1,731
Pittsfield	435
Pittsford	1,866
Poultney	3,108
Proctor, including Proctor village	2,136
Proctor village	2,013
Rutland city	11,499
Rutland town	1,109
Sherburne	402
Shrewsbury	935
Sudbury	474
Tinmouth	404
Wallingford	1,575
Wells	606
West Haven	355
West Rutland	2,914

Washington County

Barre city	8,448
Barre town	3,346
Berlin	1,021
Cabot, including Cabot village	1,126
Cabot village	226
Calais	1,101
Duxbury	778
East Montpelier	1,061
Fayston	466
Marshfield	1,032
Middlesex	883
Montpelier city	6,266
Moretown	902
Northfield, including Northfield village	2,855
Northfield village	1,508
Plainfield, including Plainfield village	716
Plainfield village	341
Roxbury	712
Waitsfield	760
Warren	826
Waterbury, including Waterbury village	2,810
Waterbury village	1,597
Woodbury	862
Worcester	636

Windham County

Athens	180
Brattleboro, including Brattleboro village	6,640
Brattleboro village	5,297
Brookline	171
Dover	503
Dummerston	726
Grafton	804
Guilford	782
Halifax	662
Jamaica	800
Londonderry	961
Marlboro	448
Newfane	905
Putney	969
Rockingham, including Bellows Falls village	5,809
Bellows Falls village	4,337
Somerset	67
Stratton	271
Townshend	833
Vernon	578
Wardsboro	637
Westminster	1,295
Whitingham	1,042
Wilmington, including Wilmington village	1,221
Wilmington village	410
Windham	356

Windsor County

Andover	372
Baltimore	55
Barnard	840
Bethel	1,611
Bridgewater	972
Cavendish	1,352
Chester, including Chester village	1,775
Chester village	950
Hartford	3,817
Hartland	1,340
Ludlow, including Ludlow village	2,042
Ludlow village	1,454
Norwich	1,303
Plymouth	646
Pomfret	777
Reading	649
Rochester	1,250
Royalton	1,427
Springfield, including Springfield village	3,432
Springfield village	2,040
Stockbridge	822
Weathersfield	1,089
Weston	756
West Windsor	513
Windsor, including Windsor village	2,119
Windsor village	1,656
Woodstock, including Woodstock village	2,557
Woodstock village	1,284

Digitized by Google

POPULATION BY COUNTIES

Showing increase and decrease from 1890 to 1900

COUNTIES	POPULATION	INCREASE		DECREASE	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Addison	21,912			365	1.6
Bennington	21,705	1,257	6.1		
Caledonia	24,381	945	4.0		
Chittenden	39,600	4,211	11.8		
Essex	8,056			1,455	15.2
Franklin	30,198	443	1.4		
Grand Isle	4,462	619	16.1		
Lamoille	12,289			542	4.2
Orange	19,313			262	1.3
Orleans	22,024			77	0.3
Rutland	44,209			1,188	2.6
Washington	36,607	7,001	23.6		
Windham	26,660	113	0.4		
Windsor	32,225	519	1.6		
The State	343,641	11,219	3.3		

POPULATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS BY COUNTIES

Showing the gain or loss of each county from 1890 to 1900

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	POPULATION	GAIN		LOSS	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Addison	21,912			365	1.6
Bennington	21,705	1,257	6.1		
Chittenden	39,600	4,211	11.8		
Franklin	30,198	443	1.4		
Grand Isle	4,462	619	16.1		
Lamoille	12,289			542	4.2
Rutland	44,209			1,188	2.6
First District	174,375	4,435	2.5		

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	POPULATION	GAIN		LOSS	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Caledonia	24,381	945	4.0		
Essex	8,056			1,455	15.2
Orange	19,313			262	1.3
Orleans	22,024			77	0.3
Washington	36,607	7,001	23.6		
Windham	26,660	113	0.4		
Windsor	32,225	519	1.6		
Second Dist.	169,266	6,784	4.1		
The State	343,641	11,219	3.3		

Digitized by Google

In the quiet Green Mountain Forest

Digitized by Google

PART II

READING AND MAP LESSONS

ON THE

Geography of Vermont

COUNTIES IN DETAIL

Digitized by Google

DOMINION OF CANADA
GRAND ISLE CO.
FRANKLIN COUNTY
ENOSBURGH FALLS
RICHFORD
NORTH TROY
NEWPORT
CLYDE RIVER
ISLAND POND
ORLEANS COUNTY
ESSEX COUNTY
ST ALBANS
HERO
SWANTON
MISSISQUOI RIVER
LAMOILLE COUNTY
JOHNSON
HYDE PARK
MORRISVILLE
HARDWICK
TRANSBURGH
JOHNSBURY
WILDMAN
NEW YORK
CHAMPLAIN
LAKE
CHITTENDEN COUNTY
WINOOSKI
BURLINGTON
WINOOSKI RIVER
JUNCTION
RICHMOND
WATERBURY
WASHINGTON COUNTY
MONTPELIER
CALEDONIA COUNTY
BARRE
WILLO
LOWER AMMONOOSUC R.
RIVER
VERGENNES
OTTER CREEK
ADDISON COUNTY
MIDDLEBURY
NORTHFIELD
CHELSEA
RANDOLPH
ORANGE COUNTY
MAP OF
VERMONT
BRANDON
BETHEL
WHITE RIVER
LAKE GEORGE
FAIR HAVEN
RUTLAND COUNTY
RUTLAND
HARTFORD
WOODSTOCK
WINDSOR COUNTY
WINDSOR
BLACK RIVER
LUDLOW
SUGAR R.
SPRINGFIELD
MANCHESTER
BATTENKILL RIVER
BENNINGTON COUNTY
BENNINGTON
WINDHAM COUNTY
BELLOWS FALLS
WESTMINSTER
WILMINGTON
WEST RIVER
NEWFANE
BRATTLEBORO
DEERFIELD
ASHUELOT
HOOSAC RIVER
HUDSON R.
TROY
SCALE OF MILES
MASSACHUSETTS

Towns, Cities and Gores in Vermont

Addison County

1 Ferrisburg
2 Monkton
3 Starksboro
4 City Vergennes
5 Panton
6 Waltham
7 Addison
8 New Haven
9 Bristol
10 Lincoln
11 Granville
12 Ripton
13 Middlebury
14 Weybridge
15 Bridport
16 Shoreham
17 Cornwall
18 Salisbury
19 Hancock
20 Goshen
21 Leicester
22 Whiting
23 Orwell

Bennington County

1 Rupert
2 Dorset
3 Peru
4 Landgrove
5 Winhall
6 Manchester
7 Sandgate
8 Arlington
9 Sunderland
10 Glastenbury
11 Shaftsbury
12 Bennington
13 Woodford
14 Searsburg
15 Readsboro
16 Stamford
17 Pownal

Caledonia County

1 Ryegate
2 Groton
3 Peacham
4 Barnet
5 Waterford
6 St. Johnsbury
7 Danville
8 Walden
9 Hardwick
10 Stannard
11 Wheelock
12 Lyndon
13 Kirby
14 Burke
15 Sutton
16 Sheffield
17 Newark

Chittenden County

1 Milton
2 Westford
3 Underhill
4 Jericho
5 Essex
6 Colchester
7 City Burlington
8 So. Burlington
9 Williston
10 Shelburne
11 St. George
12 Richmond
13 Bolton
14 Huntington
15 Hinesburgh
16 Charlotte
A Buel and Avery' Gore

Essex County

1 Concord
2 Victory
3 Lunenburg
4 Guildhall
5 Granby
6 East Haven
7 Brighton
8 Ferdinand
9 Maidstone
10 Brunswick
11 Bloomfield
12 Lewis
13 Averill
14 Lemington
15 Canaan
16 Norton
A Avery's Gore
B Warren's Gore
C Warner's Grant

Franklin County

1 Highgate
2 Franklin
3 Berkshire
4 Richford
5 Montgomery
6 Enosburg
7 Sheldon
8 Swanton
9 St. Albans / City St. Albans
10 Fairfield
11 Bakersfield
12 Fletcher
13 Fairfax
14 Georgia
A Avery's Gore

Grand Isle County

1 Alburg
2 Isle La Motte
3 North Hero
4 Grand Isle
5 South Hero

Lamoille County

1 Stowe
2 Elmore
3 Morristown
4 Cambridge
5 Waterville
6 Johnson
7 Hyde Park
8 Wolcott
9 Eden
10 Belvidere

Orange County

1 Thetford
2 Strafford
3 Tunbridge
4 Randolph
5 Braintree
6 Brookfield
7 Chelsea
8 Vershire
9 West Fairlee
10 Fairlee
11 Bradford
12 Corinth
13 Washington
14 Williamstown
15 Orange
16 Topsham
17 Newbury

Orleans County

1 Greensboro
2 Craftsbury
3 Lowell
4 Albany
5 Glover
6 Barton
7 Irasburg
8 Coventry
9 Brownington
10 Westmore
11 Charlestown
12 Morgan
13 Holland
14 Derby
15 Newport
16 Troy
17 Westfield
18 Jay

Rutland County

1 Sudbury
2 Brandon
3 Benson
4 Hubbardton
5 Pittsford
6 Chittenden
7 Pittsfield
8 Sherburne
9 Mendon
10 Rutland / City Rutland
11 Proctor
12 West Rutland
13 Castleton
14 Fair Haven
15 West Haven
16 Poultney
17 Ira
18 Clarendon
19 Shrewsbury
20 Mount Holly
21 Wallingford
22 Tinmouth
23 Middletown
24 Wells
25 Pawlet
26 Danby
27 Mount Tabor

Washington County

1 Roxbury
2 Warren
3 Fayston
4 Waitsfield
5 Northfield
6 Barre / City Barre
7 Berlin
8 Moretown
9 Duxbury
10 Waterbury
11 Middlesex
12 City Montpelier
13 East Montpelier
14 Plainfield
15 Marshfield
16 Calais
17 Worcester
18 Woodbury
19 Cabot

Windham County

1 Vernon
2 Guilford
3 Halifax
4 Whitingham
5 Wilmington
6 Marlboro
7 Brattleboro
8 Dummerston
9 Newfane
10 Dover
11 Somerset
12 Stratton
13 Wardsboro
14 Brookline
15 Putney
16 Westminster
17 Athens
18 Townshend
19 Jamaica
20 Londonderry
21 Windham
22 Grafton
23 Rockingham

Windsor County

1 Springfield
2 Chester
3 Andover
4 Weston
5 Ludlow
6 Cavendish
7 Baltimore
8 Weathersfield
9 Windsor
10 West Windsor
11 Reading
12 Plymouth
13 Bridgewater
14 Woodstock
15 Hartland
16 Hartford
17 Pomfret
18 Barnard
19 Stockbridge
20 Rochester
21 Bethel
22 Royalton
23 Sharon
24 Norwich

Probate Districts

A Marlboro
B Westminster
C Windsor
D Hartford
E Bradford
F Randolph
G New Haven
H Addison
I Fair Haven
J Rutland
K Manchester
L Bennington

Each of the other Probate Districts is an entire county, and is known by the name of the county.

Digitized by Google

GEOGRAPHY OF VERMONT

CHAPTER I

Map Studies

1. NATURAL BOUNDARIES.—Vermont lies between the Connecticut River on the east and the deepest part of Lake Champlain on the west. The rivers on the east side of the State flow into the Connecticut, except three in the north that flow into Lake Memphremagog, the larger ones on the west flow into Lake Champlain, and a few in the southwest flow into the Hudson River.

2. MAIN RANGE AND WATER SHED.—Trace a line on a map of Vermont between the sources of the rivers that flow into the Connecticut and the others, and you have the line of the main water shed of the State. Begin at the south, just west of the Deerfield River, and trace the mountains through Killington Peak, Lincoln Mountain, Camel's Hump, Mansfield Mountain to Jay Peak, and you have the line of the main range of the Green Mountains. Now notice that south of Lincoln Mountain the main water shed and the

---

NOTE.—The divisions in this chapter need not be taken in consecutive order. The journeys are samples; the teacher should construct many others, some shorter than these. Reference to a map and the drawing of maps are essential in the study of this chapter, indeed throughout the book. For the first maps drawn, a good unglazed manila paper is best, and the map of the State should be not less than nine inches long. Let each school study first the county in which the school is situated.

Digitized by Google

main range of mountains are shown by one line, also that three large rivers rise east of the main range and break through it. The main mountain range lies nearly north and south, while the main water shed, after it parts from the main mountain range, runs towards the northeast in a very crooked line.

3. BOUNDARIES.—Draw a line to represent the Connecticut River. Draw straight lines west for the northern and southern boundaries of the State, and draw a line to represent the western boundary. Now you have an outline map of Vermont. Just outside the map on the north, write Dominion of Canada; on the east, New Hampshire; on the south, Massachusetts; on the west, New York. Now we have the boundary of the State, to be given in this way: Vermont is bounded on the north by the Dominion of Canada, east by New Hampshire, south by Massachusetts, west by New York.

4. WATERWAYS.—Draw Lake Champlain and Lake Memphremagog. Notice that the Nulhegan and Clyde rivers rise near each other, and draw them. Draw the Passumpsic and Barton rivers; the Wells, the White and the Winooski; the Lamoille and the Missisquoi ; the Quechee, the Black, the West, and the Deerfield; the Walloomsac, the Battenkill, the Poultney and Otter Creek.

5. PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND CITIES.—Mark on your map the places for South Vernon, Brattleboro, Bellows Falls, Windsor, White River Junction, Wells River, St. Johnsbury, Newport,

Digitized by Google

Richford, Swanton, St. Albans, Essex Junction, Burlington, Vergennes, Middlebury, Brandon, Rutland, Manchester, Bennington, Northfield, Montpelier, Barre, Williamstown, Lunenburgh.

6. RAILROADS.—Draw lines to represent the railroads from South Vernon to Newport; from Newport through Richford to St. Albans; from Swanton to Bennington; from Swanton to Lunenburgh; from Burlington through Montpelier to Wells River; from Burlington through Northfield to White River Junction; from Rutland to Bellows Falls; from Montpelier to Williamstown.

Winooski Gorge near Burlington

7. TOWNS.—Mark the places for South Londonderry, Wilmington, Readsboro, Woodford, Poultney, Castleton, Fair Haven, New Haven, Bristol, Leicester Junction, Ticonderoga, beside Lake Champlain in New York, just opposite the boundary line between Shoreham and Orwell, Woodstock, Victory, Island Pond.

8. RAILROADS.—Draw lines to represent the railroads from White River Junction to Wood-

Digitized by Google

stock; from Brattleboro to South Londonderry; from Readsboro to Wilmington; from Bennington to Woodford; from Rutland to Fair Haven; from Rutland to Poultney; from New Haven to Bristol; from Leicester Junction to Ticonderoga; from West Concord to Victory; through Island Pond.

9. CAPITAL AND COUNTY SEATS.—Find the capital of the State and mark it. Find the shire towns, usually called county seats, that are already on the map, and mark them. Find and mark the places for the other county seats: North Hero in Grand Isle county, Hyde Park in Lamoille county, Guildhall in Essex county, Chelsea in Orange County, Newfane in Windham county.

10. TOWNS.—Find and mark the places for Johnson, Morrisville, Hardwick, South Ryegate, Waterbury, Randolph, Springfield, Chester, Ludlow, North Troy, Enosburgh Falls, Bradford, Saxtons River, Westminster, Proctor, West Rutland, Isle La Motte.

11. INSTITUTIONS.—There is a state house at the capital of the state and a court house and a jail at every shire town or county seat. The State Prison is at Windsor, the State House of Correction at Rutland, and the State Industrial School at Vergennes. There is a State Asylum for the Insane at Waterbury, and an asylum at Brattleboro. The State Soldiers' Home is at Bennington, and a Home for Destitute Children at Burlington, and at Westminster is a home for homeless boys, called Kurn Hattin Homes. There are colleges at Middlebury, Burlington and Northfield, and State Normal Schools at Johnson,

Digitized by Google

State Normal Schools

Vermont Soldiers' Home

Digitized by Google

Castleton and Randolph. Nearly every large village has a good high school or an academy.

12. INDUSTRIES.—Pianos and organs are made in Brattleboro; paper at Bellows Falls, Putney, Bradford, Wells River and Wilder; weighing scales at St. Johnsbury and Rutland; boots and shoes at Burlington, Windsor, Newport and Wilmington. Cotton and woolen goods are made in the State, with factories at the following places:

Montpelier

Winooski, Burlington, Bennington, Ludlow, Fairfax, Hartford, Pownal, Derby, Hartland, Craftsbury, Barton, Cabot, Proctorsville, Cavendish, Bridgewater and Johnson. Other important manufactures are carried on at Springfield, Montpelier, Richford, Middlebury, North Bennington, St. Albans, Enosburg, Vergennes, Rutland and Barre.

Digitized by Google

There are marble quarries in West Rutland, Rutland, Proctor, Pittsford, Clarendon, Brandon, Dorset, Middlebury, Swanton and Isle La Motte; slate quarries at Poultney, Pawlet, Castleton, and Fair Haven; granite quarries at Barre, Hardwick, South Ryegate, Woodbury, Williamstown, Derby, and Dummerston. Soapstone is worked in Chester and Stockbridge.

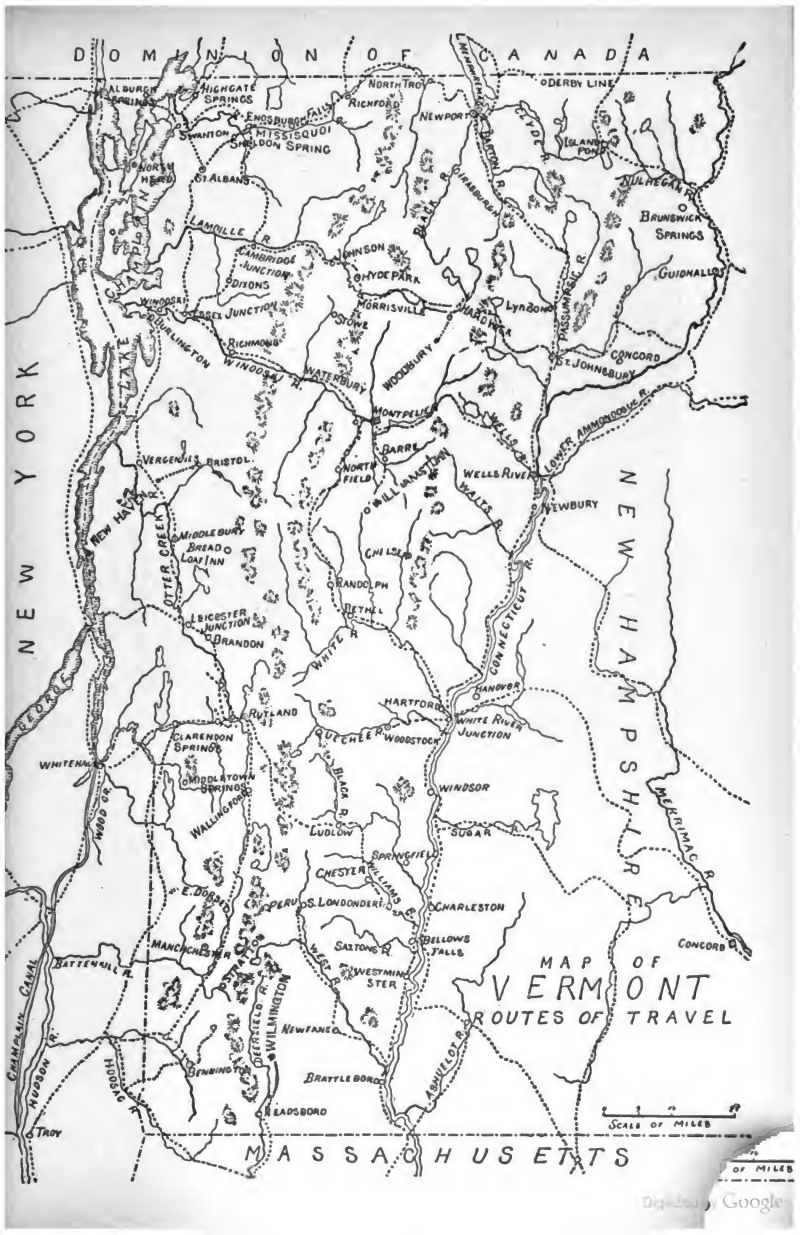
13. JOURNEYS.—A passenger goes by rail from Newport through Richford and St. Albans to Bennington. Along what rivers and through what cities, towns and villages does he pass? Along what rivers and through what towns does one pass in going from Burlington to Bellows Falls by way of Northfield? In returning to Burlington by way of Rutland? A granite worker goes by rail from Hardwick through St. Johnsbury to South Ryegate, thence to Barre, and from Barre to Hardwick by way of Essex Junction. Beside what rivers and through what towns does he travel?

INCORPORATION OF THE VERMONT COUNTIES

Windham	1778	Franklin	1792
Bennington	1778	Caledonia	1792
Windsor	1781	Essex	1792
Orange	1781	Orleans	1792
Rutland	1781	Grand Isle	1802
Addison	1785	Washington	1810
Chittenden	1787	Lamoille	1835

NOTE.—All but two of the counties of Vermont are border counties; the other two may be called central counties. The first county to have a permanent settlement was Windham, at Vernon, in 1690; the next was Windsor, at Springfield, in 1753.

Digitized by Google


DOMINION OF CANADA
ALBURGH SPRINGS
HIGHGATE SPRINGS
ENOSBURG FALLS
NORTH TROY
RICHFORD
NEWPORT
DERBY LINE
MISSISQUOI
SHELDON SPRING
STANTON
NORTH HERO
ST. ALBANS
LAMOILLE R.
CAMBRIDGE JUNCTION
JOHNSON
HYDE PARK
ISLAND POND
MULHEGAN R.
BRUNSWICK SPRINGS
GUILDHALL
PASSUMPSIC R.
LYNDON
HARDWICK
MORRISVILLE
STOWE
WINOOSKI
BURLINGTON
ESSEX JUNCTION
DIXONS
RICHMOND
WINDSOR
WATERBURY
WOODBURY
MONTPELIER
BARRE
CONCORD
ST. JOHNSBURY
LOWER AMMONOOSUC R.
WELLS R.
WELLS RIVER
WALTER R.
NEWBURY
NORTH FIELD
O'BILL MANSTON
VERGENNES
BRISTOL
NEW HAVEN R.
MIDDLEBURY
BREAD LOAF INN
OTTER CREEK
CHELSEA
RANDOLPH
BETHEL
LEICESTER JUNCTION
BRANDON
WHITE R.
CONNECTICUT
HANOVER
HARTFORD
WHITE RIVER JUNCTION
RUTLAND
QUECHEE
WOODSTOCK
CLARENDON SPRINGS
WHITEHALL
MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS
WALLINGFORD
BLACK R.
WINDSOR
WOOD CR.
LUDLOW
SUGAR R.
MERRIMAC R.
SPRINGFIELD
CHESTER
WILLIAMS R.
CHARLESTON
E. DORSET
PERU
S. LONDONDERRY
MANCHESTER
SALTONSTALL
BELLOWS FALLS
CONCORD
BATTENKILL R.
WEST R.
WESTMINSTER
CHAMPLAIN CANAL
HUDSON R.
HOOSIC R.
DEERFIELD R.
WILMINGTON
NEWFANE
BENNINGTON
BRATTLEBORO
ASHUELOT R.
LEADSBORO
TROY
MASSACHUSETTS
NEW YORK
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MAP OF
VERMONT
ROUTES OF TRAVEL
SCALE OF MILES

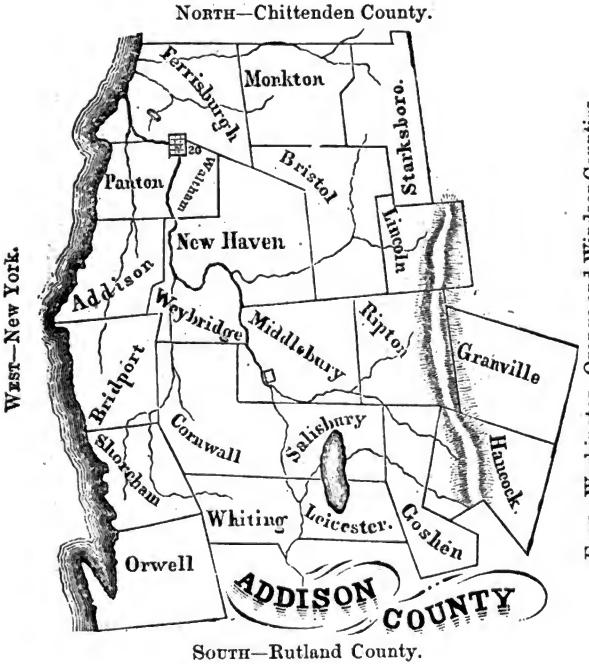
Carver's Falls on Castleton River

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER II

The Counties in Detail

ADDISON



20. City of Vergennes.
Lake Dunmore is in Salisbury and Leicester.

Bounded: North by Chittenden county, east by Washington, Orange, and Windsor counties, south by Rutland county, and west by New York.

Digitized by Google

County seat, Middlebury. Number of cities, towns and villages, twenty-three. Population, 21,912. Important places: Middlebury, Bristol, Vergennes, Shoreham, Orwell, Ferrisburgh, Starksboro, New Haven, Lincoln, Bridport.

The county was incorporated in 1785 and then extended from Rutland county to Canada, Addison and Colchester being half shires. After the

State Industrial School at Vergennes

incorporation of Chittenden county, two years later, the courts were held at Addison until 1792, and since that time they have been held in Middlebury.

A fort was built at Chimney Point, in Addison, in 1690, by the English from Albany, N. Y., but it was not permanently occupied. A settlement was

Digitized by Google

made there by the French from Canada in 1730. This had become a thriving village when the French army was driven from Lake Champlain in 1750, and the inhabitants followed the army to Canada. The first permanent settlements by the English were in 1766, in Middlebury, Shoreham, Vergennes and Addison.

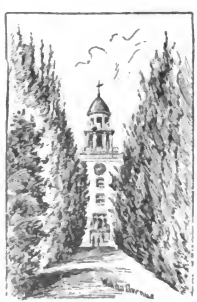
The city of Vergennes was settled in 1766 and incorporated in 1778, and is one of the oldest cities in New England. It is 480 rods long by 400 rods wide, and contains only 1200 acres of land. An arsenal was located at Vergennes by the United States government about 1812. The vessels of Commodore McDonough's fleet, used at the battle of Plattsburgh in 1814, were built at Vergennes. The State maintains here the Vermont Industrial School, managed by three trustees appointed by the governor.

Bristol is connected with New Haven by a railroad.

At Leicester are large lime manufactories.

Middlebury has valuable marble quarries and a good water-power.

A school for young ladies was opened at Middlebury in 1800, and was taught for several years at a later period by Mrs. Emma Willard. It was one of the first schools in America for the higher education of women.



The Chapel,
Middlebury College

Digitized by Google

Middlebury College, chartered in 1800, is a well-known institution of learning, beautifully located at Middlebury. Beeman Academy is a well-conducted school located at New Haven.

The Otter Creek and its branches and Little Otter and Lewis Creeks are the chief rivers of the county. The Otter Creek is navigable eight miles from its mouth to Vergennes, where is a good water-power. The falls are about 150 feet wide with thirty-seven feet fall.

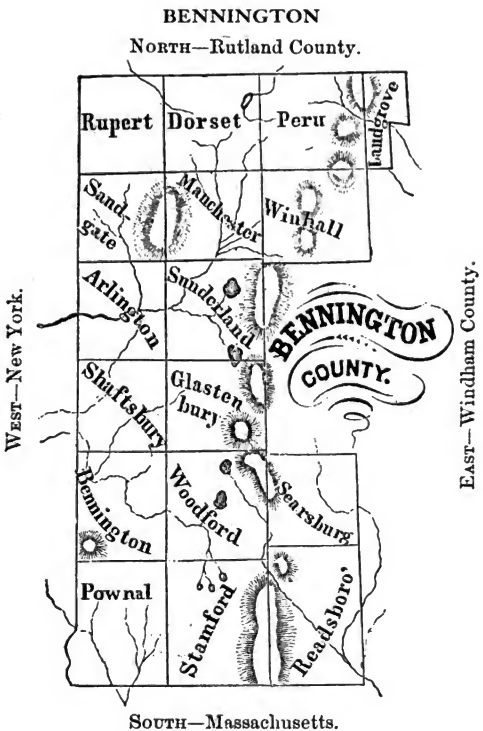
Lake Dunmore, in Salisbury and Leicester, is the most important lake in the county, and the history of Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys is closely connected with that body of water, as well as with other places in the county.

This county ranks ninth in population, and was organized two years before Chittenden county.

NOTE.—Population given here is that recorded in the census of 1900. Historical facts briefly stated here may be found in more detail in Part I.

Cannon used in the Revolution

Digitized by Google



Bounded: North by Rutland county, east by Windham county, south by Massachusetts, west by New York. Half shires, Bennington and Manchester. Number of towns, 17. Population, 21,705. Important towns and villages: Bennington, Pownal, Shaftsbury, Arlington, Dorset, Manchester, Readsboro, Rupert.

Digitized by Google

From 1778 to 1781, this county extended from Massachusetts to Canada, and had Bennington and Rutland for half shires. It was incorporated with its present boundaries in 1781. The first settlement was at Bennington, in 1761.

Manchester was settled in 1764. It is now a noted summer resort, celebrated for its pure water and fine climate. Mount Equinox is near Manchester.

The first convention of the settlers to provide for the defence of their rights against the New Yorkers was held in Bennington in 1765, and the Council of Safety, the first legislature or governing body of the independent state of Vermont, held its meetings at Catamount Tavern, in this town. The site of the tavern is marked by a large granite pedestal, on which is engraved:

Old Catamount Tavern at Bennington, where the Council of Safety held its Meetings

> "In enduring honor of that love of Liberty, and of their Homes, displayed by the Pioneers of this Commonwealth. Forty-five feet east of this spot stood 'The Catamount Tavern,' erected about A. D. 1769. Destroyed by fire March 30, A. D. 1871. Within its walls convened 'The Council of Safety,' A. D. 1772-78."

At Bennington is a monument celebrating the battle of Bennington, 301 feet 10½ inches high.

Digitized by Google

The convention which declared the independence of Vermont, January 17, 1777, met in Dorset in July, 1776, and there took the first steps toward the formation of a new state.

A monument to General Stark recently erected in Peru bears the following inscription:

> "Encampment of General John Stark, August 26, 1777, while on the march with one thousand men from Charlestown, N. H., through the woods to the battle of Bennington. Erected August 7, 1899, by the Sons and Daughters of Vermont."

Mount Equinox, Manchester

The oldest endowed academy in the state is Burr and Burton Seminary in Manchester. The public schools of the county are well supported. Bennington has fine school houses, and its schools

Digitized by Google

are among the best in the state. Here was the first incorporated school in the state. At Pownal is Oak Grove Seminary.

The Vermont Soldiers' Home, supported by the State, is located at Bennington, and old Vermont soldiers unable to support themselves are provided with a well-conducted home there, managed by a board of trustees appointed by the governor.

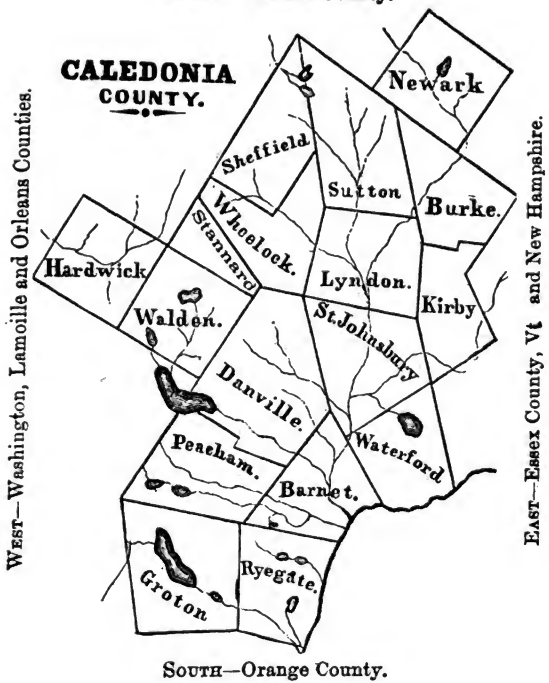
The rivers of the county are the head branches of the West and Deerfield rivers, the Hoosac, Walloomsac and Battenkill rivers and their branches, the head branches of the Otter Creek, and the Pawlet or Mettowee River.

This county ranks tenth in population. It was organized the same year as Windham.

Burr and Burton Seminary

Digitized by Google

CALEDONIA



Bounded: North by Orleans county, east by Essex county and New Hampshire, south by Orange county, west by Washington, Lamoille and Orleans counties. County seat, St. Johnsbury. Number of towns, seventeen. Population,

Digitized by Google

24,381. Important towns and villages: St. Johnsbury, McIndoes, Lyndonville, Danville and Hardwick.

Fairbanks Scale Works, St. Johnsbury

Incorporated in 1792, with Danville for the shire town.

The first settlement in this county was in Barnet in 1770. The first settlers came from other English colonies, but in a few years so many emigrants came from

Digitized by Google

Scotland that they outnumbered all the other settlers. These men were all active in support of the independence of the United States and of Vermont. From them the county was called Caledonia, which was an old name of Scotland.

Hardwick has grown rapidly in recent years because of granite quarries opened nearby. St.

Joe's Pond, Danville

Johnsbury was settled in 1786, and became the county seat in 1856.

This county has many good schools, among which are academies at St. Johnsbury, Hardwick and Lyndon, Lyndon Institute at Lyndon Center, Caledonia County Grammar School at Peacham.

The rivers of this county are the Passumpsic river and its branches. Groton Pond in Groton,

Digitized by Google

and Joe's Pond in Danville, are the most important ponds in the county.

This county ranks seventh in population, and was organized the same year as Franklin, Essex and Orleans counties.

Soldiers' Monument, St. Johnsbury

Digitized by Google

Bounded: North by Franklin county, east by Lamoille and Washington counties, south by Addison county, west by New York and Grand Isle county. County seat, city of Burlington. Number of cities and towns, sixteen. Population, 39,600. The important places are: Burlington,

Digitized by Google

Richmond, Milton, Essex Junction, Winooski, Shelburne, Jericho, Underhill.

This county was incorporated in 1787. The first courts were held in Colchester, of which Winooski is now the principal village. Burlington was made the county seat in 1790, and incorporated as a city in 1864. At first this county extended from Addison county to Canada and from New York to the Green Mountains. The first settlement was in 1773 at Colchester, where Remember Baker and Ira Allen built a block house which they called Fort Frederick. During the Revolutionary war, the people of this county were liable to attacks of the British and Indians and many of them withdrew to safer places.

Hathaway's Point, on Lake Champlain

Camel's Hump from Burlington

This county was the home of Gov. Chittenden, and of Ethan Allen in his last days.

Digitized by Google

The first telegraph line in the State was opened from Troy, N. Y., to Burlington, February 2, 1848.

Burlington is the largest city in the State. It has electric street cars, public hospitals, a United States custom house, and many fine buildings. It is a large lumber market. It was settled in 1774.

University of Vermont, Burlington

The University of Vermont and State Agricultural College are located at Burlington.

The Vermont Agricultural College was chartered by the State in 1864, and in 1865 was incorporated with the University of Vermont. Burlington public schools are liberally supported and rank high.

At Essex is the Essex Classical Institute, a school of good reputation.

Digitized by Google

Near Burlington, in the town of Essex, is Fort Ethan Allen, a military post established by the United States.

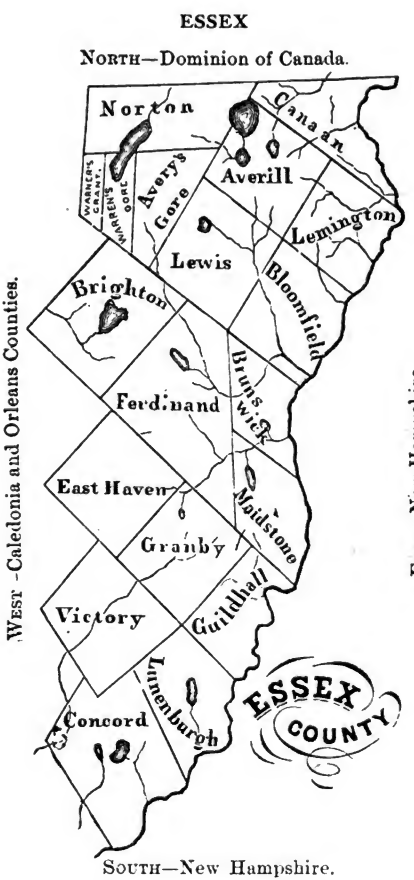
The rivers of the county are the La Platte, Winooski, and Lamoille, with branches of these. The Falls of the Winooski, between Winooski and Essex Junction, are among the most interesting in the State.

Shelburne and Hinesburgh Ponds are the largest in this county.

This county ranks second in population, and was seventh to organize.

Edmunds High School, Burlington

Digitized by Google



Bounded: North by the Dominion of Canada, east and south by New Hampshire, west by Cale-

Digitized by Google

donia and Orleans counties. County seat, Guildhall. Number of incorporated towns, thirteen. Population, 8,056. Important towns and villages, Guildhall, West Concord, Lunenburgh, Canaan, Island Pond. This county still contains three unorganized towns—Ferdinand, Lewis and Averill, and several gores.

Incorporated in 1792; organized by the appointment of officers in 1800. The first court in the county was held in Lunenburgh and the next in Brunswick. Guildhall was made the county seat in 1802. The first settlement in the county was in 1764 at Guildhall, which was the most northerly settlement in Vermont that was kept up during the Revolutionary war.

Island Pond High and Graded School

The first normal school in the United States was established at Concord, in this county, in 1823, and incorporated two years later.

The village of Island Pond is a division point on the Grand Trunk railway, just half way between Montreal and Portland, and has a population of 2,000. The railroads and the manufacture of lumber furnish the business of the place. It has a flourishing high and graded school.

Digitized by Google

At Guildhall is Essex County Grammar School.

The chief rivers are the Nulhegan, Paul Stream and the Moose, a branch of the Passumpsic. Among the lakes and ponds are: Miles Pond in Concord, Neals Pond in Lunenburgh, Maidstone Lake in Maidstone, Leach Pond in Canaan, Great Averill Pond in Averill, Norton Pond in Norton, Island Pond in Brighton.

This county is next to the smallest in the state in population.

Battleship "Vermont"

Digitized by Google

Bounded: North by the Dominion of Canada, east by Orleans and Lamoille counties, south by Lamoille and Chittenden counties, west by Grand Isle county. County seat, city of St. Albans, incorporated in 1896. Number of cities and towns, fifteen. Population, 30,198. Important cities, towns and villages: St. Albans, East Fairfield, Bakersfield, Richford, Enosburgh Falls, Highgate, Swanton, Fairfax, and Montgomery.

Incorporated in 1792; the first court held at St. Albans in 1797. At first this county contained portions of the present Grand Isle and Lamoille counties.

Digitized by Google

The first English settlement was at St. Albans, before the Revolutionary War.

There were exciting scenes in the northern part of this county during a Canadian rebellion in 1837. Several companies of militia were called out, and Gen. Wool of the United States army was sent to command them and keep the peace.

Brigham Academy, Bakersfield

At Swanton was an old Indian village, where Indians lived many years after the white people came.

Fairfax was settled in 1783.

Many of the first settlers of Highgate were Dutch, who supposed they had settled in Canada, until a new line was run.

Digitized by Google

A soldiers' monument has been erected at Swanton, and at Franklin memorial tablets for the soldiers have been placed in a public hall.

At St. Albans is the largest creamery in the world, having a capacity of 3,000,000 pounds of butter yearly. It was incorporated in October, 1890.

Brigham Academy at Bakersfield is a flourishing school, having an endowment of $130,000.

Depot at St. Albans

The St. Albans, Richford, Swanton, Enosburgh Falls, Fairfax, Georgia and Fairfield public schools are representative institutions, and all the schools of this county rank high.

The rivers of the county are the Missisquoi and Lamoille and their branches. The Missisquoi is navigable six miles, from Lake Champlain to Swanton.

Among the natural ponds are Metcalf's in Fletcher, and Fairfield and Franklin in towns of the same names.

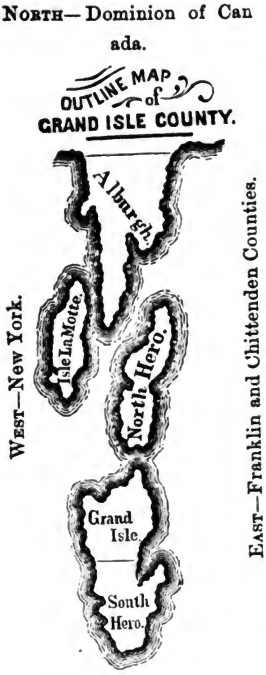
Digitized by Google

Every town in this county except one has a population exceeding one thousand; it ranks fifth in the number of its inhabitants and was organized the same year as Caledonia, Essex and Orleans counties.

St. Albans Bay

Digitized by Google

GRAND ISLE



Bounded: North by the Dominion of Canada, east by Franklin and Chittenden counties, south by Chittenden county, and west by New York. County seat, North Hero. Number of towns, five. Population, 4,462. Alburgh is the most populous town, and South Hero is next in the number of its inhabitants. Incorporated in 1802; first court held in 1806. The court house was built in 1824.

The first settlement was in Alburgh in 1782, by people who thought they were settling in Canada. Fort St. Anne, built on Isle La Motte in 1666, was the first place occupied by white men in Vermont.

Just before the battle of Plattsburg, during the War of 1812, Capt. Pring of the British army landed with a small force on the west side of Isle La Motte and erected a battery to command the passage way down the lake, requiring the inhabitants to come with their teams and help build the battery.

Digitized by Google

Grand Isle county consists of a peninsula and several islands, with a portion of the surrounding waters of Lake Champlain. The islands are connected with the mainland and with each other by bridges, and a railway extends across them from Burlington to Canada.

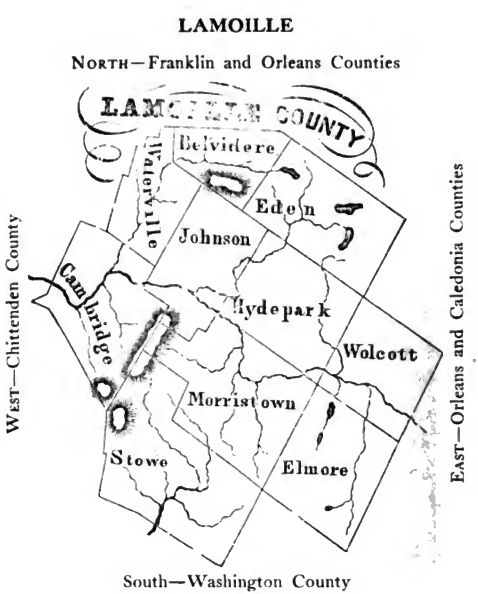
The county is becoming a great summer resort, and is noted for its beautiful drives and scenery, and its fine fruit orchards.

Isle La Motte has extensive quarries of black and other colored marbles.

Grand Isle county has no rivers or ponds, and is the smallest in extent and population. It was organized next after Orleans county.

Site of Fort St. Anne
(From a photograph taken by State Geologist)

Digitized by Google



Bounded: North by Franklin and Orleans counties, east by Orleans and Caledonia counties, south by Washington county, and west by Chittenden county. County seat, Hyde Park. Number of towns, ten. Population, 12,289. Important towns and villages: Hyde Park, Stowe, Morrisville, Johnson, Cambridge, Wolcott.

Incorporated in 1835; first court held in 1837. The first settlement was in Cambridge in 1783. The next settlement was made in Johnson one year later by Mr. Samuel Eaton, from New Hampshire,

Digitized by Google

who had passed through the town during the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars.

Morrisville has an academy of high rank, and a graded school. Lamoille Central Academy is at Hyde Park, and there is a flourishing high school at Stowe. A State Normal School is located at Johnson.

Morrisville Academy and Graded School

At Morrisville, Johnson and Waterville are valuable water powers. Morristown is the most populous town in the county. An electric railway connects Stowe with Waterbury.

The rivers of this county are the Lamoille and its branches. The highest mountain in Vermont, Mt. Mansfield, is in this county, in the town of

Digitized by Google

Stowe Memorial Building

Digitized by Google

Stowe. There are many ponds in this county, the most remarkable being the Lake of the Clouds on Mt. Mansfield, Elmore Pond in Elmore, and North and South Ponds in Eden.

The county ranks twelfth in population, and was the last county in the State to organize.

Hyde Park High School

Digitized by Google

Bounded: North by Washington and Caledonia counties, east by New Hampshire, south by Windsor county, west by Addison and Washington counties. County seat, Chelsea. Number of towns, seventeen. Population, 19,313. Important towns and villages: Chelsea, Bradford, Newbury, Wells River, Williamstown, Randolph, Thetford, and Topsham.

It was incorporated in 1781, and extended then from Windsor county to Canada. The first courts

Digitized by Google

for Orange county were held in Thetford. Newbury was made the county seat in 1785 and Chelsea in 1796. The first settlement in the county was in Newbury in 1762. The land called the Ox Bow had long been cleared, and the Indians had planted corn there nearly sixty years before.

The legislature convened in Newbury in 1787 and 1801.

Morey Lake, Fairlee

The town of Randolph has the largest population and grand list in the county.

A State Normal School is located at Randolph Center, and many good schools are liberally supported in this county. Bradford Academy is a good representative; others are at Thetford, Newbury, Chelsea, and Randolph.

The rivers are the Ompompanoosuc, the Waits and the Wells in the eastern part, and branches

Digitized by Google

of the White and the Winooski rivers in the west. Fairlee lake in Fairlee and Thetford, and Morey lake in Fairlee, are the most important lakes in this county. On the last of these, Morey's steamboat ran in 1791, sixteen years before Fulton made his first voyage in the Clermont from New York to Albany. Tradition says that Morey's boat was sunk in the lake.

This county ranks eleventh in population, and was organized the same year as Rutland and Windsor counties.

Randolph

Digitized by Google

Bounded: North by the Dominion of Canada, east by Essex and Caledonia counties, south by Caledonia and Lamoille counties, west by Franklin and Lamoille counties. County seat, Newport. Number of towns, eighteen. Population, 22,024.

Important towns and villages: Newport, Barton, Barton Landing, Derby, West Derby, North Troy.

This county was incorporated in 1792, when only two towns now in it had been settled—Crafts-

Digitized by Google

bury in 1788, and Greensboro in 1789; the population of the two towns at that time was thirty-seven persons. The first courts in the county were held in 1800. Brownington and Craftsbury were half shires. Irasburgh became the county seat in 1816, and Newport in 1886.

During the War of 1812 the growth of the towns in the northern part of this county was greatly hindered. There were small forts in Derby and in Troy. In December, 1813, a British force from Canada captured and carried away

Derby Academy, Derby Center
Organized September, 1840

from Derby supplies that had been collected for the American army.

At Derby is a soldiers' monument, erected in 1867. Derby ranks second in population in the county. Derby Center is four miles from Newport and Derby Line.

The principal literary institutions and schools of the county are the academies at Newport, Derby Center, and North Craftsbury, and graded schools at Barton and Barton Landing.

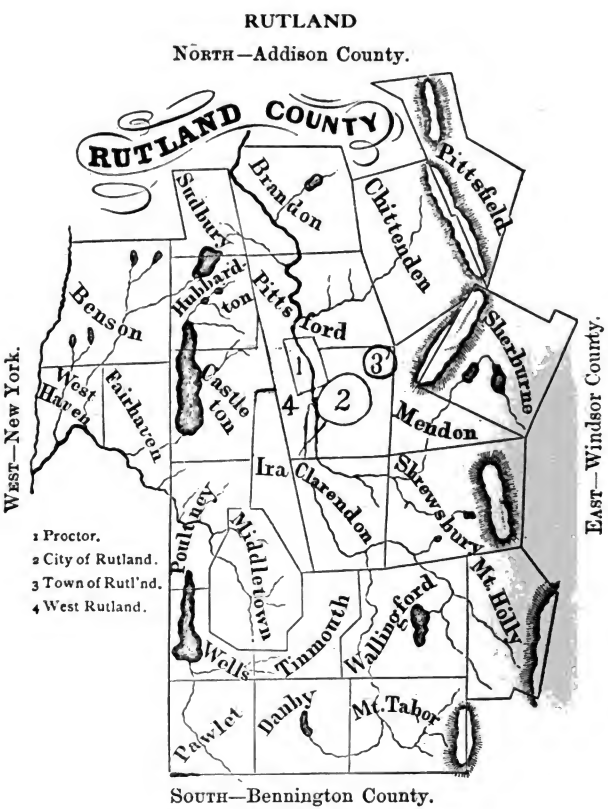
Digitized by Google

The rivers of this county are the Clyde, Barton and Black, emptying into Lake Memphremagog, and branches of the Lamoille and Missisquoi rivers. Among the lakes are Crystal Lake in Barton, Willoughby Lake in Westmore, Seymour Lake in Morgan, Caspian Lake in Greensboro. About one-third of Lake Memphremagog, a fine body of water, noted as a summer resort, is located in this county, and the remainder in Canada. Newport is located on this lake and ranks second in population in the county.

This county ranks eighth in population, and was organized the same year as Franklin, Essex and Caledonia counties, 1792.

Caspian Lake, Greensboro

Digitized by Google



Bounded: North by Addison county, east by Windsor county, south by Bennington county, west by New York. County seat, city of Rutland. Number of cities and towns, twenty-eight. Popu-

Digitized by Google

lation, 44,209. Important cities, towns and villages : Wallingford, Proctor, Pittsford, Brandon, West Rutland, Fair Haven, Castleton, Poultney, Danby, Pawlet, Rutland.

This county was incorporated in 1781, extending at first from Bennington county to Canada. The first courts were held in a log tavern or hotel of two rooms at Tinmouth. The first settlement in the county was made in Danby in 1765, and

Troy Conference Academy, Poultney

the first school expressly for teachers in the United States was kept there by Jacob Eddy.

At Castleton is the oldest incorporated school in the state, formerly known as "Rutland County Grammar School," now one of the State Normal Schools.

Digitized by Google

The oldest newspaper in Vermont that has been published continuously is the "Rutland Weekly Herald," established in 1794, and now published both daily and weekly.

During the Revolutionary War there were important forts at Pittsford and Rutland. The site of Fort Rutland is marked by a granite monument, erected in 1901, by the local chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution. The greatest battle ever fought within the boundaries of Vermont was that of Hubbardton in 1777.

Howe Scale Works, Rutland

The earliest iron and nail works in Vermont were started by Matthew Lyon in Fair Haven, in the last century. In 1796, a weekly paper was started in Fair Haven, and the post-office was a distributing office for towns north of it as early as 1792. Here and at Hydeville, on the Castleton river, are falls which give valuable water power to a large number of manufacturing plants.

Digitized by Google

At Wallingford is an old-established factory for the manufacture of hay forks, shovels and kindred lines.

Stoves were made at Pittsford many years ago.

The city of Rutland is the greatest railroad center in the State, and has eight banks, and a Soldiers' Memorial Hall that cost $75,000, in which is located the public library. Rutland was first in the State to use electric lights, and second to have an electric railway. Here are large manufactories of creamery appliances and supplies, and of patent evaporators for sugar making. The Howe Scale Company is one of the largest scale manufacturers in the United States.

Rutland was settled in 1770, and included the present towns of Rutland, West Rutland and Proctor, and the city of Rutland. The first court in Rutland was held in 1786, and the State Legislature met there in 1784, 1786, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1797, 1804. The building used for that purpose is still standing on West street in the city of Rutland.

The Vermont House of Correction, located at Rutland, is managed by three directors appointed by the governor of the State.

West Rutland has extensive marble quarries and mills, with a capital amounting to several million dollars and requiring a large number of men to carry on the work. Brandon and Pittsford are also noted for their marble. Proctor is another marble town. Its prosperity and growth are due to its great marble mills and quarries. It has falls on Otter Creek, one hundred and

Digitized by Google

twenty-two feet high, and was formerly called Sutherland Falls.

Poultney, Fair Haven, Castleton and Pawlet are noted for their slate products, which find sale in all parts of the world.

Danby is one of the largest lumber-producing towns in the state, and charcoal is made there in large quantities.

The public schools throughout the county are liberally supported. Troy Conference Academy at Poultney is an old and well-conducted school.

The chief rivers of this county are the Poultney, Pawlet and Hubbardton, and Otter Creek. Lake St. Catherine, in Wells and Poultney, and Lake Bomoseen, in Castleton and Hubbardton, are the principal lakes, and are noted summer resorts.

This county is the largest and most populous of the State.

Lake Bomoseen, Rutland County

Digitized by Google

WASHINGTON

NORTH—Lamoille and Caledonia Counties.

WEST—Addison and Chittenden Counties.

EAST—Caledonia and Orange Counties.

SOUTH—Orange and Addison Counties.

Bounded: North by Lamoille and Caledonia counties, east by Caledonia and Orange counties, south by Orange and Addison counties, west by Addison and Chittenden counties. County seat, Montpelier. Number of towns and cities, twenty. Population, 29,606. Important places: Northfield, Berlin, Waterbury, Waitsfield, Marshfield,

Digitized by Google

Cabot, Warren, Calais, Duxbury, and the cities of Montpelier and Barre.

This county was incorporated in 1810, as Jefferson county. The name was changed to Washington in 1814. The first settlement was in Middlesex in 1783.

Montpelier was settled in 1786, and became the State capital in 1808. It was incorporated in 1894.

How Trout are now raised at the State Fish Hatchery at Roxbury

The legislature meets every two years at the State house in Montpelier. This is a fine building and contains the State library and many valuable documents and relics pertaining to Vermont. All the terms of the Supreme Court of Vermont are also held in Montpelier.

At Waterbury is the Vermont state asylum for the insane, with fine buildings, well located; it is

Digitized by Google

managed by three trustees appointed by the governor.

Northfield is an important town, with excellent water power and slate quarries.

Barre city is the largest in population of any town or city in the county. Its rapid growth is owing to the granite quarries worked so extensively there. It trebled in population between 1880 and 1890, and doubled in population between 1890 and 1900. Barre became a city in 1894.

The county has many good schools; among them Montpelier Seminary, Goddard Seminary at Barre, Green Mountain Seminary at Waterbury Center, and Norwich University at Northfield.

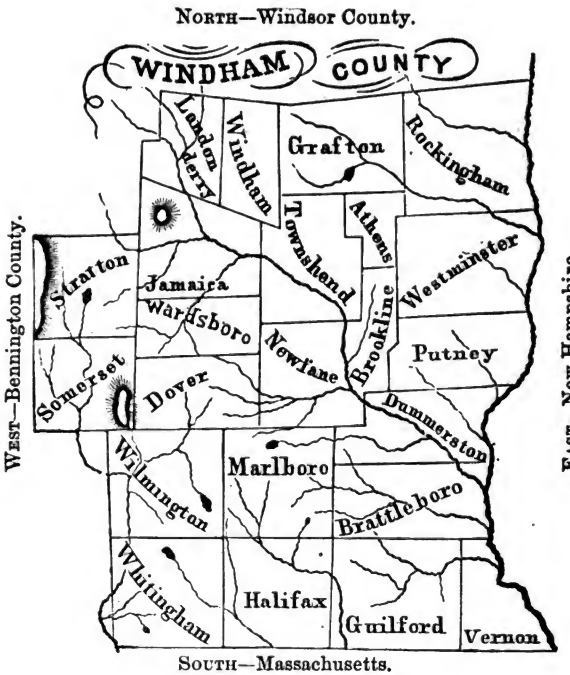
Berlin Pond is the largest in the county, and is much visited. There are small ponds in Calais and Woodbury. The State Fish Hatchery is located at Roxbury, and is managed by a commissioner appointed by the governor. The rivers of the county are the Winooski and its branches.

Washington is the third county in population, and was second in order of incorporation.

Goddard Seminary, Barre

Digitized by Google

WINDHAM



Bounded: North by Windsor county, east by New Hampshire, south by Massachusetts, west by Bennington county. County seat, Newfane. Number of towns, twenty-three. Population, 26,660. Important towns and villages: Brattleboro, Westminster, Bellows Falls, Saxtons River, South Lon-

Digitized by Google

donderry, Wilmington (originally called Draper), Newfane, Jamaica, Putney and Whitingham.

Incorporated with present boundaries in 1781, with Westminster and Marlboro as half shires. Newfane was made the county seat in 1787, and a court house and a jail were built on Newfane Hill, where they remained until 1824, when the shire was removed to the valley village then called Fayetteville, now Newfane. From 1778 to 1781, this county formed a part of Cumberland county, which extended from Massachusetts to Canada and from the Connecticut river to the Green Mountains and had Westminster and Newbury for half-shire towns. At Vernon was the first settlement in the state, in 1690.

The town of Dummerston, formerly Fullum, was among the first to oppose British rule; at Westminster the New Hampshire Grants were declared to be an independent state. Guilford was settled in 1764, and from 1791 to 1800 was the most populous town in Vermont. Fort Dummer was built at Brattleboro in 1724.

At Brattleboro is located the Brattleboro Retreat, an institution for the care of the insane established in 1834. The Estey Organ Works at this place have a world-wide reputation, and are among the largest manufacturing concerns of the United States.

The International Paper Company have the largest paper mills in the state, at Bellows Falls; where also are extensive manufactures of dairy and farm implements. Bellows Falls was named after a Mr. Bellows, who settled there and at Walpole, N.

Digitized by Google

Bellows Fall High and Graded School

Brattleboro High and Graded School

Digitized by Google

H., very early. Bellows Falls was settled in 1753.

An electric railway has been constructed from Bellows Falls to Saxtons River, the seat of Vermont Academy, which ranks high among the preparatory schools of the country.

At West Brattleboro is Glenwood Classical Seminary; at Townsend is Leland and Gray Seminary, incorporated in 1834. The public schools at Brattleboro, Bellows Falls, and throughout the county, are very satisfactory.

The rivers of Windham county are the Deerfield, the West, the Saxtons and the Williams rivers. There are but few natural ponds in this county. The best known are Ray and Haystack Ponds in Wilmington, and Sadawga Pond in Whitingham.

This county ranks sixth in population, and was organized the same year as Bennington county.

Vermont Academy Buildings, Saxtons River

Digitized by Google

WINDSOR
North—Orange County
WINDSOR COUNTY.
Rochester
Bethel
Royalton
Sharon
Norwich
Stockbridge
Barnard
Pomfret
Hartford
Bridgewater
Woodstock
Hartland
Plymouth
Reading
West Windsor
Windsor
Ludlow
Cavendish
Baltimore
Weathersfield
Springfield
Weston
Andover
Chester
West—Rutland and Addison Counties.
East—New Hampshire.
South—Windham County.

Bounded: North by Orange county, east by New Hampshire, south by Windham county, west by Rutland and Addison counties. County seat, Woodstock. Number of towns, twenty-four. Population, 32,225. Important towns and villages: White River Junction, Woodstock, Springfield, Windsor, Hartford, South Royalton, Bethel, Ludlow, Hartland, Norwich, Cavendish, Rochester, Chester.

Silver Lake, Barnard

Incorporated in 1781, with Windsor, which was settled in 1764, for county seat. Woodstock became county seat in 1788. It is a beautiful town and a favorite summer resort.

The oldest established newspaper in the state, the "Vermont Journal," which began in 1783, is

Digitized by Google

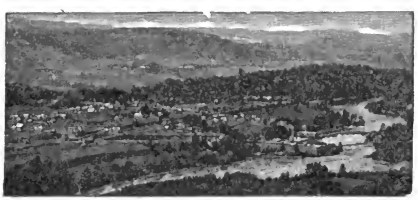
Woodstock Village Square

South Royalton High School

Digitized by Google

still published at Windsor. There was a short time when it was not issued. The Vermont State Prison was established in Windsor in 1807, and is managed by a board of three directors appointed by the governor.

The Convention of the New Hampshire Grants that changed the name of the State from New Connecticut to Vermont met at Windsor in June, 1777. The first constitution of Vermont was adopted there in July, 1777, and the government of the State was organized there March 12, 1778.



Wilder, on the Connecticut River

Settlements under New Hampshire Grants were made in Springfield, Hartland and Hartford as early as 1763, and a few people, who had no grant or deed of land, settled in Springfield in 1753.

Many years ago a Quaker by the name of Tyson had a furnace at Plymouth for iron ore working, and made iron there for years. The place became known as Tyson Furnace.

The first steam railway passenger train in Vermont was run from White River Junction to Bethel, June 26, 1848.

Chester was called New Flamstead in February, 1754, and the name afterwards changed.

Digitized by Google

At Amsden, in the town of Weathersfield, are gray lime works, the products of which are shipped all over the country.

Springfield is a growing manufacturing town, connected by trolley with Charlestown, N. H.

The public schools of Windsor county compare favorably with the best in the State. Black River Academy is at Ludlow. Windsor county has more graded schools than any other county in the State.

Black River Academy, Ludlow

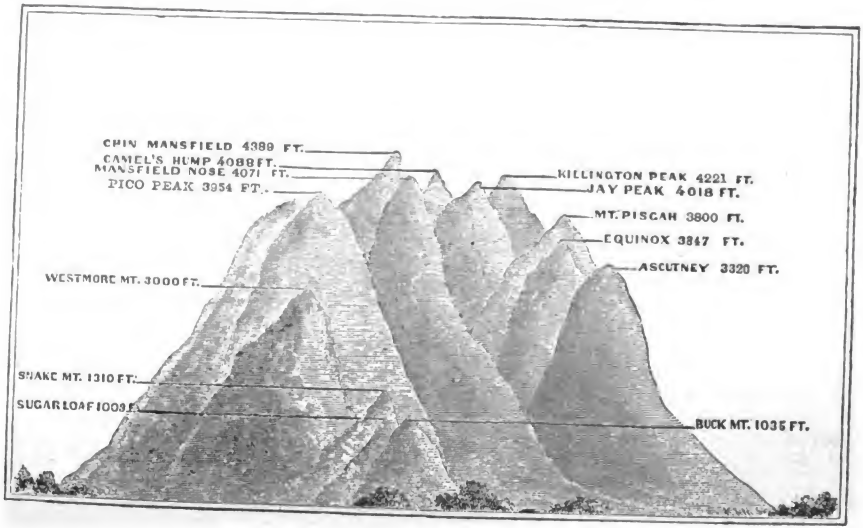
The chief rivers of this county are the Black, Ottaquechee and White. The principal lakes are Silver Lake in Barnard, and the ponds on the Black River in Plymouth and Ludlow.

This county ranks fourth in population; only Rutland, Chittenden and Washington counties exceeding it. It was organized the same year as Rutland and Orange counties, 1781.

Digitized by Google

Natural Flume at Barton

Digitized by Google



A group of mountains, showing comparative height

Digitized by Google

HEIGHTS OF VERMONT MOUNTAINS

(*Taken from the Geology of Vermont, A. Guyot and others*)

West of Main Range	Feet.	Main Range	Feet.	East of Main Range	Feet.
Buck	1,035	Jay	4,018	Monadnock	3,025
Grandview	1,310	Sterling	3,700	Westmore	3,400
Herrick	2,692	Mansfield Chin.	4,389	Mount Pisgah	3,800
Mount Eolus	3,148	Camel's Hump.	4,088	Burke	3,500
Mount Equinox.	3,872	Lincoln	4,078	Blue	2,200
Mount Anthony.	2,505	Pico	3,954	Mount Ascutney	3,320
		Killington	4,221		
		Shrewsbury	3,845		
		Bromley	3,260		
		Stratton	3,839		
		Haystack	3,462		

(*Reported from the office of the U. S. Coast Survey*)

Killington	4,241	Mount Equinox	3,847
Mansfield, Nose	4,071	Haystack	3,465
Lincoln	4,024	Grandview	1,322
Jay	3,861	Black	1,269

The elevation of Lake Champlain is given in the U. S. Coast Survey Report as 97 feet; by A. Guyot and others as 90 feet.

AREA OF VERMONT LAKES AND PONDS

(*From report of the State Fish Commissioners for 1900-2*)

Tributary to the Connecticut River	Acres
Fairlee Lake	1,500
Morey Lake	1,300
Groton Pond	1,800
Joe's Pond	1,000
Maidstone Lake	1,000

Tributary to Lake Champlain	Acres
Caspian Lake	1,200
Franklin Pond	1,800
Fairfield Pond	1,500
Lake Dunmore	3,000
Lake Bomoseen	15,000
Lake St. Catherine	2,000

Tributary to the St. Francis River

(*A*) *Through the Coaticook River*

	Acres
Great Averill Pond	1,200
Little Averill Pond	1,000

(*B*) *Through Lake Memphremagog*

Willoughby Lake	5,500
May Pond	1,000
Crystal Lake	1,400
Island Pond	1,500
Seymour Lake	5,000
Salem Pond	1,000
Great Hosmer Pond	1,000

Digitized by Google

QUESTIONS ON VERMONT

PREPARED BY EDWARD CONANT

When and by whom was Vermont first explored?

When and where was the first fort built in Vermont?

When and where was the first settlement in Vermont?

When and where was the Constitution of Vermont adopted?

When and where was the government of Vermont first organized under the Constitution?

Who was the first governor of Vermont? The present governor?

When was Vermont admitted to the Union?

How many postoffices had Vermont when admitted to the Union? How many postoffices then in the United States?

How long was Vermont an independent state before her admission to the union?

Who built the first steamboat seen in Vermont? On what lake was it placed?

When was the first steamboat placed on Lake Champlain?

When did Montpelier become the capital of the State?

When was the first telegraph line opened in Vermont?

When was the first railroad passenger train run in Vermont?

When and where was the county in which you live first settled?

Who were Ethan Allen and Seth Warner? In what war were they leaders?

What do you know of Richard Wallace? Benjamin Everest?

Who was Dr. Jonas Fay?

What did Judge Theophilus Harrington say that made him famous?

Bound the state of Vermont. Bound the county you live in; the town you live in.

How many towns in the county you live in?

How many counties in Vermont? How many towns?

What is the population of your town? Of your county? Of Vermont? What county of Vermont has the largest population? What the smallest?

How many cities in Vermont? Name them.

How many colleges in Vermont? Where are they?

How many normal schools? Where are they?

Where and when does the Vermont Legislature meet?

Where are the State Prison and the House of Correction?

Where are the State Asylum for the Insane, the Vermont Industrial School, the Soldiers' Home?

Name the longest river wholly in Vermont?

Name the three largest lakes wholly in Vermont.

Name ten Vermont rivers emptying into the Connecticut river; name three rivers emptying into Lake Memphremagog; name five rivers emptying into Lake Champlain; name two rivers emptying into the Hudson river.

Name the five highest mountains in Vermont; give the height of each and name the town or towns in which each is.

Name any rivers in your town; name the lakes or ponds in your town; name the mountains in your town.

These questions are merely suggestions to the teacher and should be varied to suit the needs of the school.

Digitized by Google

PART III

ELEMENTS OF

Civil Government of Vermont

NOTES

FOR

Talks with the Pupils

Digitized by Google

Mt. Pisgah, from a country road

Digitized by Google

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF VERMONT

CHAPTER I

What Government is

1. DEFINITION.—All that is necessary to a government is a set of laws or rules, and officers to enforce them. Children are governed by their parents while they are members of the family, and by their teachers at school. This is especially necessary before the child is old enough to decide always rightly for himself: but he can never grow old enough to be under no government at all.

All good government is founded on unchanging principles of right and wrong, known as the moral law, and first expressed in the Ten Commandments. The details of the laws depend on the necessities of the particular organization that forms them; the principles are always the same.

2. DEPARTMENTS.—There are three departments of government in every republic—the legislative, which makes the laws; the executive, which sees that they are obeyed; the judicial, which punishes the disobedient, and settles disputes. These powers might be all bestowed on one person or group of persons, but in the American form of government they are each assigned to special officers.

3. VARIOUS RESPONSIBILITIES.—We are responsible first of all to the law of God, or the moral law; under that, to the government of our country, our State, our village, town, or city.

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER II

The Town

1. WHY ORGANIZED.—It would be impossible for one set of officers to attend to all the details of governing the people of the whole nation or even the State, to collect all the taxes, for instance, to build and care for all the roads, to care properly for all the poor people in the different towns, and to provide schools for all the children, in the most convenient places.

A town is organized, under a charter from the State, with authority to do just these and similar things for its own people. The town cannot make laws contrary to those of the State, nor can the State make laws contrary to those of the nation in matters which are within the scope of national authority.

2. TOWN MEETING.—The officers of the town are chosen on the first Tuesday in March of every year, at a meeting of the voters, and reports are then made of the work done by the officers who have served the year preceding. Taxes are voted, and other business may be done provided the voters have been warned beforehand, so that all interested may be present. The MODERATOR presides at town meetings.

NOTE TO THE TEACHER.—A thorough understanding of town government is all that can be attempted in most primary schools. Knowledge of the town may be made the basis however for talks on the county, the state, and the nation, guided by the outlines in Chapter III. Teachers will find material for this study, and a fuller treatment of the town, in the chapters on Civics written by Mason S. Stone for the new edition of Conant's Vermont, to which they are referred.

Digitized by Google

Special town meetings must be called at the request of six voters.

3. OFFICERS.—Other principal town officers, and their duties, are as follows:

The CLERK, who keeps a record of all business done by the town in regular and special meetings, of the deeds, etc., of lands and houses, and of all births, marriages, and deaths; he has also other duties.

The TREASURER, who has charge of the money belonging to the town, paying out none without the order of the proper officers.

His accounts, and those of other officers, are examined by the AUDITORS.

The SELECTMEN, who have general supervision over the affairs of the town. They call meetings not otherwise provided for, lay out roads, assess the highway tax, and arrange for the performance of duties not assigned to any particular officer. They may fill any vacancy in town offices until a new election.

The CONSTABLE, who keeps the peace of the town, making arrests if necessary, and warns and presides at Freemen's Meeting and Presidential Election. If there is no special TAX COLLECTOR, he collects the taxes not paid directly to the treasurer.

The LISTERS, who decide on the value of all the property in the town, that the taxes may be fairly levied.

The OVERSEER OF THE POOR, who provides for the poor of the town, has charge of the poor-

Digitized by Google

house or town-farm, if the town has one, where the most needy are kept at the town's expense.

The SCHOOL DIRECTORS, who employ the teachers and the SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, buy books and other supplies, and have general charge of the school property and of school management. They elect their own CLERK.

The ROAD COMMISSIONERS, who rebuild and repair roads and keep the roads in as good condition as possible.

The TOWN GRAND JURORS, who see that offenses against the law are brought to the justice courts for trial.

4. TAXES.—Money is needed by the town for various purposes, such as the building and repairing of roads, school-houses and public buildings, the care of the poor, and the payment of officers. As all these expenditures are for the good of the townspeople, it is fair that all should pay what is their just proportion towards them.

The taxes are not the same for all alike, but are assessed in proportion to property owned; otherwise the poor man might have to pay all he had, while the rich man paid much less than he could afford.

To help in the support of schools, the towns receive generous State aid under certain conditions. The rent of the school lands is another help for this purpose.

The towns are also helped by the State in the establishment and maintenance of roads.

5. THE VOTERS.—Every man twenty-one years old or older, born in the United States, or

Digitized by Google

made a citizen by naturalization, may vote in town or city meetings in the place where he lives provided his name has been on the grand list as of April first preceding, and his town or city taxes are paid. Paupers, not otherwise exempt from taxation, insane men and criminals have no vote.

Woman tax-payers have the same right as man to vote for school officers, and may hold most school offices and those of town clerk, treasurer, and trustee of public library.

THE VILLAGE AND CITY

6. THE VILLAGE.—Vermont contains 243 towns, three of them unorganized, six cities, and five gores; so allotted that they fill the State. The town is a definitely-bounded district, within which is the village, which is the more thickly-settled portion of the town, and both may be constantly varying in size by act of legislature or otherwise. Sometimes a town contains more than one village.

All of these villages are incorporated and have charge of their own lighting, water supply, streets, schools, and the like, of which the farming portion of the town do not share in the benefits, and for which they ought not therefore to pay. The village is governed according to a charter granted by the State or to the provisions of other statutes.

7. THE CITY.—The city form of organization is desirable when the town has grown too large for economical management, and most of the changes

Digitized by Google

in its government from that of the town are adopted in order to govern a larger body of people.

The city and village are generally divided into wards, and in Vermont each ward elects one alderman, if the charter so provides, all the aldermen, usually with the Mayor as presiding officer, forming the City Council, whose powers are those granted it by the City Charter. The Mayor is the chief executive officer of the city. School Commissioners also are elected by wards, if the charter so provides.

The clerk, treasurer, auditors, overseer of the poor, tax collector, and health officer have the same duties as in the town; the assessors take the place of the town listers, and the city attorney of the town agent; the chief of police and his assistants perform the duties of a constable, except the collection of taxes.

The municipal or city courts are mostly a device for the trial of small offenses and minor civil causes in cities. City Courts, however, often exercise jurisdiction in important criminal matters. The judge is appointed by the governor of the State, except that in Vergennes the court consists of the mayor and two aldermen. That city was chartered the first of any in the State.

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER III

Notes for Further Study

THE COUNTY, STATE AND NATION

1. OFFICERS.—Some of the county officers are: A sheriff, State's attorney, two assistant judges and a judge of probate (two where the county is divided into two probate districts), elected by the freemen of the county; a clerk and a treasurer, appointed by the judges of the county court; an examiner of teachers, appointed by the Governor and the Superintendent of Education.

Some of the State officers are: A Governor, Lieutenant-governor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Auditor of Accounts, Attorney General, elected by the freemen of the State; Judges of the Supreme Court, Superior Judges and Superintendent of Education, chosen by the General Assembly.

A few United States officers are: A President and Vice-President, Secretaries of the Treasury, the Navy, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, etc., Postmaster-general, postmasters, railway postal clerks, and mail carriers.

2. TAXES.—The city, the town, the county, the State, the United States, get money by collecting taxes of the people.

Town taxes voted by the people of the town in town meeting, and any other taxes are assessed

Digitized by Google

by the selectmen, as the law directs. They are collected by a tax collector of the town, and paid into the town treasury, or paid direct to the Treasurer, if the town so votes.

City Taxes are voted by the Board of Aldermen and paid to City Treasurer, or collected similar to town taxes.

County taxes are voted by the State legislature, or are assessed by the assistant judges. These taxes are usually paid to the county treasurer by the town treasurers, on the order of the selectmen, and the sum paid is collected for the town treasury as a part of the town tax.

State taxes. The State, by law, lays a tax on certain corporations. This is paid by the corporations to the State Treasurer. The State, by law, also lays a tax on the taxable polls and property of the State. These taxes are paid to the State from the several town treasuries, by the treasurers, on the order of the selectmen, and the sum paid is collected for the town treasury as a part of the town tax.

The United States usually does not tax its citizens directly, but depends on duties paid for the privilege of bringing in articles from foreign countries and on taxes on certain manufactures.

Direct taxes, if levied by the United States, must be proportioned to the inhabitants.

3. LEGISLATURES.—The State has a legislature, called the General Assembly, made up of a House of Representatives, whose members are elected, one from each organized town and city, and a Senate, which body at present consists of

Digitized by Google

thirty members, assigned to the different counties according to population. The General Assembly makes laws for the State. These laws are usually signed by the Governor.

The United States has a Congress, composed of two bodies of men, known as the House of Representatives and the Senate, which makes the laws for the whole country. These are usually signed by the President.

4. COURTS.—There are many disputes about what the law is and how it is to be applied. Men, called justices or judges, are chosen to settle these disputes. When they meet to hear and decide disputes they are said to hold court. In Vermont we have six Superior Judges and four Judges of Supreme Court, who are elected by the legislature. The Supreme Court meets at Montpelier three times a year, besides special meetings in Rutland, Brattleboro and St. Johnsbury. We also have fourteen county courts and one court of chancery, each presided over by one of the Superior Judges, in each county. A county court consists of a Superior Judge and two assistant judges, the latter elected by the people of the county. Justice courts are held by justices of the peace, who are elected at freemen's meeting and commissioned by the governor. Cities have municipal courts. Probate courts for the settlement of estates are presided over by a judge of probate, elected by the people of the probate district. The Court of Claims, whose judges are elected by the General Assembly, decides in case of dispute over bills rendered against the State.

Digitized by Google

Questions on Civil Government

THE SCHOOL AND THE TEACHER

1. Who hired the teacher? Give the name of the person, and the name of the office that person holds. Who bought the fuel for the school? Who paid for the fuel? Who pays the teacher? Give the name of the person who pays. Name the office of the person who pays. How do these persons come to hold their offices? Whose money is used to pay the teacher? To pay for the fuel? Whose school house is this?

2. If you were to ride in a carriage to the next village, which way would you go? Would you drive through the fields? Why not? Where would you drive? Who takes care of the roads? Name of the person? Name of the office of the person. How came this person to have this office? What officer pays for taking care of the roads? Name of the person? Name of the office? Whose money is used for taking care of the roads?

3. The town chooses certain persons as officers to attend to its business. The town has money.

NOTE TO THE TEACHER.—If your school is within an incorporated school district, let the exercise in No. 1 lead to questions on the school district and its officers, and to what a school district is. Then by means of the exercise in No. 2, or something like it, proceed to the questions on the town. Those whose schools are within a town or town district will reach the town best by the exercise in No. 1, and can add or omit No. 2.

Digitized by Google

The town has school houses. Then the town must be made up of people: why?

4. There is a school register in the teacher's desk; records are kept in it. Who prepared the register? Give the person's name; the name of his office. What state officer paid for the school register? Name of the person? Name of the person's office? How came these persons to have their offices? Whose money was used to pay for the school register?

5. The State chooses officers. The State has money. The State is made up of people.

6. The county is also made up of the people of the several towns in it. How many towns in your county? How many towns in Vermont? How many counties in the State? Which is smallest—the town, county or State? Which is the largest?

7. Your teacher probably went to a teachers' meeting, called an institute, not long since. The county examiner of teachers made the arrangements for this meeting. Where was it? When was it? Teachers' examinations are held several times every year, in each county, by the county examiner. Most of the teachers have certificates from a county examiner. There are fourteen county examiners. Why?

8. The teacher wanted an educational paper. She wrote a letter and put some money in it; she directed it to the publisher of the paper she wanted; she put a stamp on the envelope, carried it to the postoffice, and had the letter registered. Afterwards she received the paper she had sent for, every month or week, for a year.

Digitized by Google

9. Who received the letter at the postoffice? Name of the person? Office of the person? Who made the stamp that was put on the letter? Who made the money that was paid for the stamp and that was put in the letter? Who carried the letter to the publisher, and who brought the paper to the teacher?

10. We say the United States does these things, because the United States hires persons to do them, and pays the persons for doing them. Some of these persons are called officers, some are contractors, some are clerks and workmen. The United States government then makes money and postage stamps for us and carries our mail. What if the United States should stop doing these things for a year?

ADDENDA

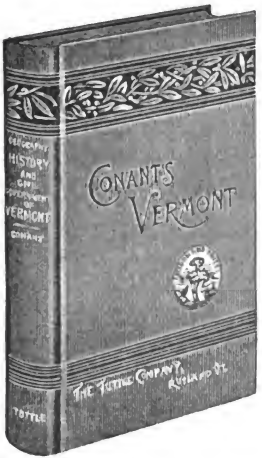
By Act of the Legislature of 1906, the boards mentioned on pages 187, 223 and 235 in connection with the institutions named, are merged into the Board of Penal Institutions, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor.

By Act of the same Legislature, the Supreme Court holds special terms at St. Johnsbury, Rutland and Brattleboro, in addition to the general terms mentioned on page 226.

Digitized by Google

THE TWO VERMONT TEXT-BOOKS

Conant's Vermont
Revised by Mason S. Stone



Vermont Historical Reader

☞Conant's Vermont you are familiar with. It is now revised by Mason S. Stone. We have prepared a new edition of the Vermont Historical Reader, fully revised, with new illustrations and additional chapters, bringing the book up to date. The book is especially prepared for Primary Schools, third grade, and for supplementary work; it is attractively bound, and will please the boys and girls of Vermont. The book should be seen and examined by every school Superintendent, school Director and Teacher.

INTRODUCTION PRICES

Conant's Vermont, regular	$1.25
Introduction price to schools.....	1.00
Vermont Historical Reader, regular.....	.60
Introduction price to schools..... ...	.50

Correspondence Solicited

THE TUTTLE CO., PUBLISHERS, Rutland, Vt.

Digitized by Google

MERIT WINS!

Nearly Every Town and City in Vermont adopted . . .

Conant's Vermont

AND THE

Vermont Historical Reader

For their Schools in 1895-96

Newbury, Vt., January 21, 1896.

THE TUTTLE COMPANY.

Gentlemen:— * * * * * I am delighted to hear that nearly all Vermont towns have adopted Conant's Vermont and The Vermont Historical Reader. Could the school authorities in the few towns who have not yet adopted them for one moment realize what they are missing, they would tumble over one another for these books—they will surely come to it.

Very truly,

HORACE W. BAILEY.

Ferrisburgh, Vt., Nov. 13, 1895.

Mr. E. C. TUTTLE, Rutland, Vermont.

My Dear Sir:—It was not till very lately that I had an opportunity of having read to me* The Vermont Historical Reader which you gave me last summer. I can now say that it seems to me an excellent little work—well calculated to interest and instruct our children in the early history of the State. If it might be improved by additions and omissions, its contents appear to have been, on the whole, carefully and judiciously selected. For myself, I am glad to have it in the hands of my own children, and could have no hesitation in recommending it to others.

Yours very truly,

ROWLAND E. ROBINSON.

*NOTE.—Mr. Robinson was then afflicted with blindness.

Digitized by Google

— A NEW EDITION —

Historical Reader of Vermont

FOR PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE GRADES

Read what Ex-Lt. Gov. Geo. N. Dale said:

Island Pond, Vt., December 29th, 1894.

THE TUTTLE COMPANY, Rutland, Vt.

My Dear Sirs:

"Your attention has been attracted to one of the greatest educational wants of the State, viz.: a good local history for our primary schools. Children can be taught the significance of history in no other way as well as from events near by. The ingenious man who supplies present wants with a book which shall thus teach the uses of history, bring the scholar's own locality into prominence and make the subject comprehensible to the child, will be in the field without a competitor. Of course I have given the subject no thought as to formulating a theory of such a work and can say no more than has occurred to you already, viz.: Make it clear, plain, within the easy comprehension of the student, and so that each event or incident dealt with shall show a relation to the life and purposes of the State. * * * * * * * * * * * * * In regard to a history of each county: if you accompany each with a neat little county map, together with a sketch of its settlement, where the settlers came from, their character, habits, purposes, etc., it might add to its interest and usefulness. Of course each would, of necessity, be very brief, comprehensive, and pure in a literary point of view, so as to educate the literary taste as well as impart historical information." I remain, very sincerely yours,

GEO. N. DALE.

We have accomplished all this in our New Edition—The Publishers

Digitized by Google

THE TUTTLE COMPANY

INCORPORATED

The Vermont Jobbing House

Proprietors of
The Celebrated Marble City Mills Writing Paper

Jobbers in

School Practice Paper, School Crayons, Ink, Pencils, etc.

Holiday Goods, Albums
Bibles, Stationery : : : :

Send for our 16 p. Price List of School Supplies, or send us order for School Materials and we Guarantee Satisfaction

Webster's New International Dictionary

With Denison's Patent Index, full sheep - - - - - - $9.25
Without Index - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 8.50

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary

G. & C. Merriam Company's Reprint

Containing about 100,000 words; size 8"x 11, and 5 inches thick. Full Sheep binding, Indexed, $3.50. This book is about the size of the regular Webster's International Dictionary, but should not be confounded with it. The copyright has run out on the original book and this is a reprint of Unabridged at a reduced price. It is cheap and desirable for reference in schools, offices and the family, where the high priced last edition of the regular Webster cannot be afforded. ORDER AT ONCE.

The Lambie Dictionary Holder and Attachments

No. 1 Holder, Oak and Bronze Frame - - - - - - - - $5.00
No. 6, Same with revolving book shelf - - - - - - - - 8.50
☞Just the thing. Holds any large book.

WE PUBLISH THE

New Vermont Historical Reader

Just the Book for Vermont Boys and Girls. Only 60 cents by mail prepaid. Introduction, 50 cents.

THE TUTTLE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1832

11 and 13 Center Street Rutland, Vermont

We Occupy New Four Story Brick Block

Digitized by Google

CONANT'S

FIFTH EDITION
REVISED

Geog
Cons
Civil

REVISE
State Su

The Tuttle Company
"CONANT'S VERN
tory, Constitution and
book. Edward Conan
correct in every detail
assisted by State Libra
other well-known histo
been used in nearly e
printed from new type
trated. This book me
and all Teachers and E
so well adapted for all
its History, Geograph
Constitution, compiled
and revised by Mason
The publishers have en
and take pride in the sa
tion as regards its pro
complete as possible.
in the Geography, Hist
of Vermont."

SAMPLE COPIES

Special Price in C

THE TUTTLE COMPANY

Publishers .·. .·. Rutland, Vermont

This book should be returned to the Library on or before the last date stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred by retaining it beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.

OCT -5 1928

Vermont's History.

1609—1748.
NEW FRANCE AND MASSACHUSETTS.

1749—1764.
NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS
AND
NEW YORK CLAIMS.

1777.
NEW CONNECTICUT (FOR SIX MONTHS).

1777—1791.
VERMONT—INDEPENDENT STATE.

1791.
FOURTEENTH STATE ADMITTED TO THE UNION.

FORTS.

1666—ST. ANNE—ISLE LA MOTTE.
1690—CHIMNEY PT.—ADDISON.
1724—DUMMER—BRATTLEBORO.

SETTLEMENTS.

1690—VERNON.
1709—BELLOWS FALLS.
1761—BENNINGTON.
1762—NEWBURY.
1764—WINDSOR.
1764—MANCHESTER.
1764—GUILFORD.
1766—MIDDLEBURY.
1766—PUTNEY.
1766—BRATTLEBORO.
1770—RUTLAND.
1773—BURLINGTON.
1774—ST. ALBANS.
1784—LUDLOW.
1788—MONTPELIER.
1788—ST. JOHNSBURY.
1793—NEWPORT.

Digitized by Google